

# ILLUSTRATED TIMES

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## THE LORDS AND THE PAPER DUTY.

THE vote of Monday night in the House of Lords was, we take it, pretty generally anticipated by political observers. In the first place, the question of the paper duty, however interesting to journals like our own, was not of a nature to raise much general agitation in the country. So the Peers could act without much apprehension of popular discontent. That they did so choose to act was a circumstance determined, we think, far less by the particular character of the tax under discussion than by the general condition of home finance and foreign politics. There has for some time been a reaction against Mr. Gladstone's Budget and his French Treaty. The new disturbance in the south of Europe, and the menaced revival of the Eastern question, have deepened the feeling with which the deficit of next year is looked forward to. We will take it for granted, then, that what the Peers represented by their vote, was not a love of excise or a hatred of papermakers, but simply a general wish to be as careful as possible in money matters, which is diffused through the whole kingdom. We regret that this special impost—an impost condemned by parties of different colours, oppressive in its collection, and injurious in its results—should be the one to benefit by the feeling which we have just described.

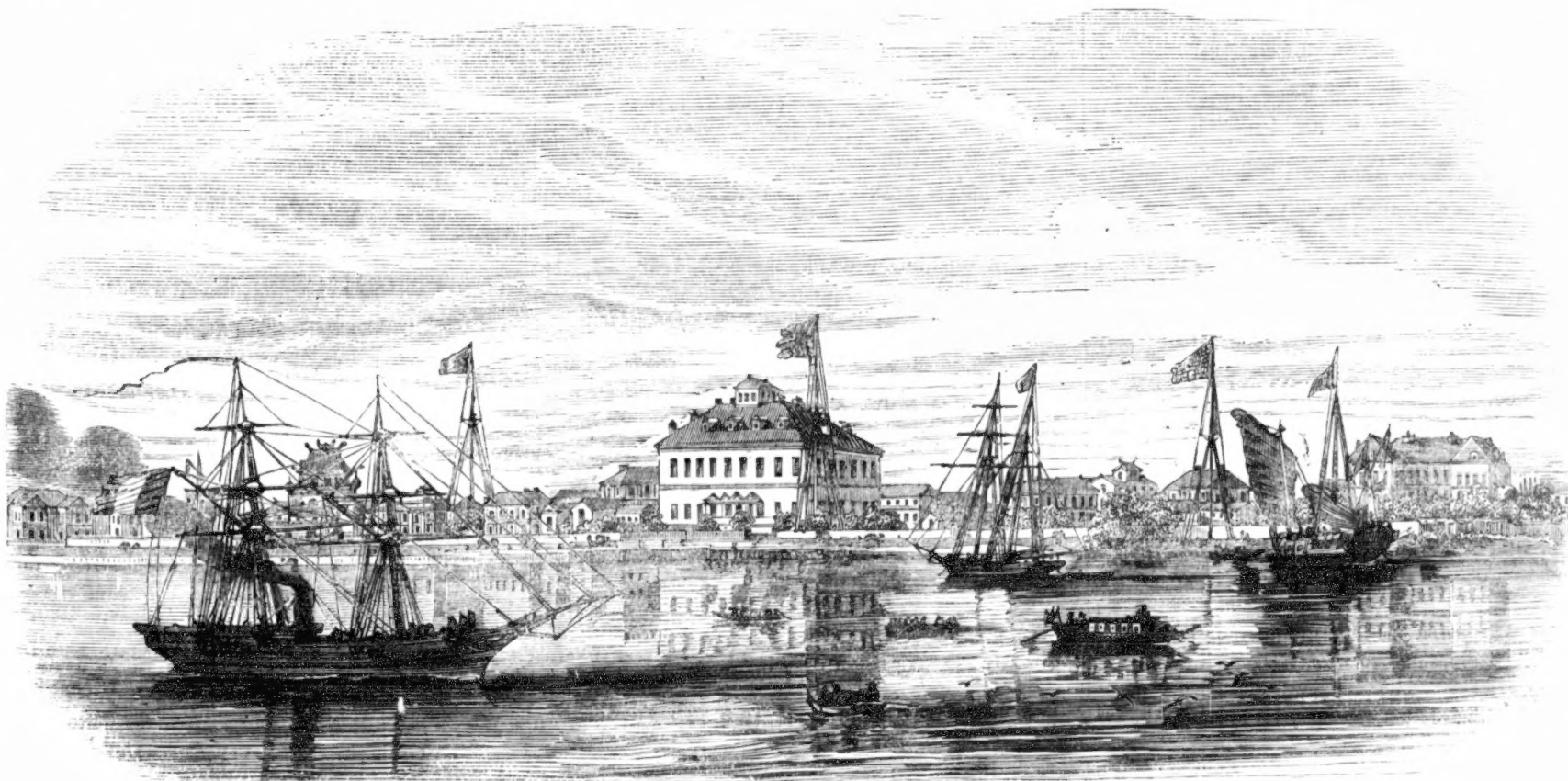
It is not only, however, a question of paper, its uses and claims, that was involved in the vote of Monday night. Many people will see in it an application to the state of Europe, as we have hinted above; will read in it a sense on the part of the Upper House that the time demands from us all possible care of our resources. Lord Granville himself, in moving the repeal of the tax, could not but express darkly some apprehensions of a period of peril and trial. Our readers know that we have dwelt on such possibilities over and over again, and have made all political considerations subservient to the need of having the country thoroughly united and irresistibly strong. We confess, then, that, unless the proposed



LORD BROUGHAM AND HIS NEPHEW.—(FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY HANNISTER, TAKEN AT BROUGHAM HALL.)

search for precedents brings to light clear proofs of the Lords being in the wrong, we should not feel disposed to urge on the Commons to stick out for any assumed privileges, and thus provoke a collision with the other House just at the present moment. But if, after full investigation, the recent proceedings of the Peers should prove to be unconstitutional, it will then be necessary for the House of Commons to maintain its privileges, no matter how great the sacrifice that such a step may involve. The sensitiveness of our ancestors on the subject of the Commons' rights in money matters was very natural. Nearly all the political quarrels of the country in old times arose out of taxation. The Commons, therefore, when they got the power, determined that no money should be voted except through them, which also had the effect of indirectly securing their own and the people's liberties. Hence, it naturally became a rule that money bills should originate with the Lower House; that it should be the fountain of revenue, as the Crown is the fountain of honour. But, while this renders it impossible for the House of Lords to oppress us by taxation—to join, say, a bad King in an attempt to overtax us—by no means it is certain that it excludes the Peers from having a voice in the adjustment of taxation. Because they cannot lay burdens upon us, it does not necessarily follow that they have no voice about the burdens which the whole country has to bear in common. It has been urged with regard to this point that the Crown has a right to throw out bills confirmed by both Houses, but that it never uses it. But the truth is, the Crown is not driven to require such a prerogative by dint of being tacitly consulted as to all legislation as it goes along.

While, however, such reflections are called for by the occasion, we must again add our regret that it should be this particular boon of free paper which has had to be sacrificed to the financial and political difficulties of the time. We must be allowed to insist on its early claim to emancipation notwithstanding.



VIEW OF SHANGHAI.



Few taxes have been more generally condemned; and it would have been well if Government had more accurately calculated its strength before inviting us all to join in what now seems to have been a premature exultation.

### LORD BROUGHAM.

HENRY, LORD BROUGHAM, an account of whose inauguration as Chancellor of the University of Edinburgh will be found in another part of our Paper, was born (according to his memoir in "Men of the Time") in September, 1778, in a house at the north-west corner of St. Andrew's-square, Edinburgh. His father was residing in Edinburgh when he became acquainted with Eleanor Syme, daughter of a deceased clergyman of the Church of Scotland, and niece of Robertson the historian. The elder Brougham was rather a weak man, but the mother was a woman of talent. Henry Brougham received his preliminary education at the High School of his native city, and at the early age of fifteen entered its University. He devoted himself with great ardour to the study of mathematics, and in about a year after his matriculation transmitted to the Royal Society a paper on an optical subject, which that learned body adjudged worthy of a place in its "Transactions." This paper was succeeded by others, the originality of which touched the sensibilities of some foreign professors, with whom Brougham was speedily involved in a Latin correspondence. After leaving the University he made a tour in Holland and Prussia, and on his return settled down for a time in Edinburgh, practising till 1807 at the Scottish Bar, and enlivening his leisure by debating at the Speculative Society. In Edinburgh, in early life, Brougham was the companion of Jeffrey, Murray, Lord Cockburn, and other young men of talent; but it is said that all of these men, though admiring his abilities and singular acquirements, made the remark among themselves that there was something erratic about him—he was not to be trusted. He wrote in the *Edinburgh Review* from the beginning, but the other contributors did not at first take him into their secrets from a dread of his indiscretion. When that work had been published about five years Brougham wrote to Mr. Constable for a thousand pounds, telling him he would quickly clear it off by writing for the *Review*. In making good this promise he actually wrote all excepting two articles of a particular number. The papers include many subjects, one of them treating on the operation of *lithotomy*!

Brougham, like two other Lords Chancellor, made a runaway marriage. His nuptials were solemnised in the inn at Coldstream. In 1807 he permanently left his native city, was shortly called to the Bar by the Society of Lincoln's Inn, and soon acquired a considerable practice. In 1810 he addressed the House of Lords for two days as counsel for a body of English merchants who were aggrieved by the orders in Council issued in retaliation of Napoleon's Berlin and Milan decrees. The damage done to commerce by persisting in the validity of a mere paper blockade, which only the loyal observed, was insisted on with all force of Mr. Brougham's vehement oratory; but the orders were not rescinded until after the death of the Minister, Mr. Perceval. In 1810 he entered Parliament for the borough of Camelford, then under the influence of the Earl of Darlington, and attached himself to the Whig Opposition. Here his energies were directed chiefly to the slavery question, in conjunction with Clarkson, Wilberforce, and Grenville Sharpe. In 1812 Parliament was dissolved, and on contesting Liverpool with Mr. Canning he lost the election, an event which excluded him from Parliament for four years, during which the famous Corn Laws were enacted. In 1816 the Earl of Darlington's influence was again employed to procure him a seat in Parliament—this time for the borough of Winchester. He now gallantly opposed the draconian policy pursued by Ministers towards the thousands of hungry men and women who met at Manchester and elsewhere to protest against the starvation laws lately enacted; but the Six Acts passed, and the voice of discontent was for the moment stifled.

In 1820 an event took place which was to put Mr. Brougham in a position more conspicuous, and by far more popular, than any he had yet occupied. The arrival in England of Caroline of Brunswick to claim the crown which was the right of the King of England's wife, led to the well-known proceedings before the House of Lords. During the troubles which befel this person while Princess of Wales, Mr. Brougham had been her adviser; and now, appointed her Majesty's Attorney-General, it was for him to vindicate her before the highest court of the realm. The occasion was in the highest degree favourable to his audacious oratory. In the end the object of the King was defeated, and Mr. Brougham became a popular idol. In 1820 he introduced a bill to provide gratuitous education for the poor of England and Wales, the provisions of which have not yet ceased to excite discussion from the general power they were designed to give to the clergyman of every parish in the direction of free education. Mr. Brougham's relations with the clergy assumed a very different aspect in the following year, when he was called to defend Ambrose Williams, proprietor of the *Durham Chronicle*, in an action of libel brought by the ministers of the Established Church in that city for an article on their refusal to allow the church bells to be tolled for the death of Caroline. In his memorable speech on that occasion he brought the bitterest irony and the most cutting gibes to the task of aggravating the luxury, profusion, and worldliness of the hierarchy. If Williams had been innocent of the libel, to have procured the delivery of this terrible speech in a snug cathedral town would have been enough to secure his condemnation. The verdict went against him, but he was never called up to receive judgment. Two years later the facility of language and power of invective which had so often won him plaudits was near bringing him into a position personally and extremely unpleasant. Believing, when Mr. Canning took office in the spring of 1823, that he had resolved to sacrifice the cause of Catholic Emancipation, which he had always maintained in words, Mr. Brougham accused him in the House, on the 17th of April, of the "most monstrous trucking for office that the whole history of political tergiversation could present." At the sound of these words Canning started to his feet, and cried, "It is false!" A dead calm ensued, which lasted some seconds. The Speaker interposed his authority, the words were retracted, and the quarrel was accommodated, and both gentlemen were declared to have acted magnanimously.

From this period until the Reform crisis of 1830 Mr. Brougham laboured energetically and fearlessly in the cause of freedom and the rights of conscience—whether these were represented for the hour by the case of Smith of Demerara, the disfranchised Catholics of Ireland, or the victims of the Holy Alliance. In the struggle of 1829, which ended in the Emancipation Act, he bore an honourable part; and in supporting the Wellington and Peel Cabinet on this question increased still more his popularity. He was member for Knarborough when the death of George IV. occasioned a general election, and he had sufficient confidence in public opinion to offer himself to the constituency of the great county of York, a body whose favours it had been the custom to believe were not to be accorded to any candidate not boasting high birth or splendid connections. He was triumphantly returned to Parliament, and took his seat the acknowledged chief of the Liberal party in the House of Commons. Flushed with success, he vigorously attacked the Cabinet, and, while indignantly alluding to the Duke of Wellington's imprudent declaration against all reform, he exclaimed, pointing to Sir Robert Peel, "Him we scorn not—it is you we scorn! you, his mean, base, fawning parasite!" The calm and ordinarily imperious Baronet leaped from his seat, and, in his most contemptuous manner, angrily declared that he was the parasite of no man living. The scene which followed was terminated in the usual Parliamentary manner.

The Tory Ministry was very shortly compelled to resign. In the new Whig Cabinet which was to succeed it was naturally expected that Brougham would find a place; the country was, therefore, somewhat mystified by several eager and uncalculated declarations on his part, that under no circumstances would he take office, and particularly by his notice in the House, that he would bring on his Reform motion whenever might be in power. It was asserted by his enemies that he was

standing out for terms. His name, however, appeared duly in the Ministerial list, and great was the astonishment of Whigs and Tories that the tribune of the people had become at once a Lord and a Chancellor. The appointment was attacked with vigour by Mr. Croker, and as heartily defended by Sir James Mackintosh and Mr. Macaulay. In the Upper House his appearance was dreaded as the spectre of revolution. For a long time his Lordship took no pains to conciliate these fears, but rather seemed to wanton in the indulgence of an oratory so strange as his to the floor of the House of Lords. In the debates on the Reform Bill he found many opportunities of inveighing against prescription to an audience every member of which sat in his place by hereditary privilege; and it was with peculiar unction he told them more than once that the aristocracy, with all their castles, manors, rights of warren and rights of chase, and their broad acres, reckoned at fifty years' purchase, "were not for a moment to be weighed against the middle classes of England." This declaration is the key to his political career; it was the power of the middle classes rather than the multitude that he sought to raise.

During and after the passing of the Reform Bill he exerted himself to realise a favourite idea of Law Reform, which has since found its nearest expression in the County Courts now established. In June, 1830, he introduced a measure, the declared object of which was to bring justice home to every man's door at all times of the year by the establishment of local courts. By this bill the law of arbitration was to be extended, a general local jurisdiction established, and courts of reconciliation were to be introduced. A succession of bills for reforming proceedings in bankruptcy were afterwards introduced by Brougham, who, from his accession to the House of Lords to the last Session of Parliament, has laboured for the improvement of the law with a zeal almost reaching enthusiasm. From 1830 to 1834 he shared the early popularity and subsequent discredit of the Whig Cabinet, but in the Poor-law debate drew upon himself a peculiar measure of reprobation by a frequent, minute, and evidently complacent iteration of the Malthusian doctrines embodied in the new bill. The energetic, repressive policy pursued towards Ireland, and the prosecution and transportation of the Dorchester labourers, were defended by Brougham, and drew down much unpopularity upon the Whigs; and on the 4th of November, 1834, upon the death of Earl Spencer, the King took advantage of the altered public feeling to dismiss the Whig Cabinet. On the construction of the Melbourne Cabinet Brougham was left out of the Ministerial combination, and has never since served the Crown in the capacity of an adviser. His Parliamentary career was henceforth one of desultory warfare; at one moment he was carrying confusion into the ranks of his old friends, the Whigs,—at another, attacking the close phalanx of the Tories. He several times brought forward the subject of the Corn Laws, whose iniquity he exposed with great power and fervency.

Inconsistency is the first feature in this statesman's character, which the brilliancy of his talents only makes more apparent. He has written to depreciate the negro's capacity of civilisation, and yet toiled for years to procure his freedom. In 1816 he indorsed the Protectionist fallacy, and wailed over the ruin resulting to agriculture from an abundant harvest; in 1835 he was opposing the Corn Laws, and in 1845 again inveighing against the League, and calling for the prosecution of its chief members. In 1823 he hurled the thunder of his eloquence upon Austria and Russia, "the eternal and implacable enemies of freedom," and in 1850 was praising their clemency, and even urging an alliance with the Czar. He is now the champion of aristocracies, but in 1848 sought to become a citizen of Republican France.

His literary and scientific labours can only be lightly sketched. Having, as we have seen, in boyhood enrolled his name with the élite of scientific writers, in 1802 he became a contributor to the *Edinburgh Review*, then just started by Jeffrey and Sydney Smith, and contributed for many years some of the most pungent criticisms that have appeared in that renowned publication. In 1803 he published his treatise on the Colonial Policy of the European Powers, a brilliant performance, to which the progress of events has left but one utility, that of a waymark in the development of Brougham's opinions. In 1821 he took a very prominent part in the movement originated by Dr. Birkbeck for naturalising the Mechanics' Institutes in England, speaking and writing in their favour. He was the principal founder of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, and composed several of the treatises in the series, as well as articles for its *Penny Magazine*, with a special view to the wants of the million. On his loss of office in 1834 he bethought himself of making a reputation in metaphysical as well as natural science, and undertook to illustrate and expand Paley's great work on Natural Theology, with less success than his talents had justified the world in expecting. He has further published "Lives of the Statesmen of the Reign of George III.," in which the affected dignity of the style is not sustained by the excellence of the matter; and also three or four volumes called "Political Philosophy," now generally forgotten. A volume of "Speeches at the Bar and in the Senate" belongs rather to oratory than literature. His Lordship has also published a novel, which he suppressed after a few copies had been disposed of. His Lordship, except during the sitting of Parliament, resides chiefly at Cannes, in the south of France, where he has a château.

Within the last two or three months, owing to Lord Brougham being without direct heirs, a new peerage patent has been conferred upon him, with remainder to his brother, William Brougham, Esq., and heirs male of his body. Under this patent the young gentleman represented in the Illustration on the preceding page, who is the eldest son of Mr. William Brougham, and Lord Brougham's favourite nephew, will in all probability at some future period take his seat in the House of Lords.

THE MINES OF THRACIA.—In this classic land, which formed a portion of the empire of the Macedonian Kings, abundant mineral wealth has been known to exist from the remotest periods of which history has furnished any record. Both Philip and Alexander availed themselves of these mineral treasures and drew therefrom vast quantities of silver, which enabled them to carry on their celebrated wars. That the nations of antiquity extensively practised mining, abundant evidence exists in the magnitude of the works they have left behind them; while the special laws, still extant, and framed for the government of miners, prove that great advantages must have been derived by the adventurers centuries before metallurgic science had dawned to enlighten and to guide the miner's efforts. It is contemplated to resume in the nineteenth century those mining operations begun long prior to, and which have almost remained in abeyance throughout, the Christian era. An English company is reported to have acquired a concession of all the mineral rights within that classic region comprised between the ancient Epirus and the Ionian Sea. Before long the miner's pick and the blasting-charge will startle the solitude of Tempe's Vale, the paradise of poets; while the traditional grandeur of Olympus, the abode of the gods and the court of Jupiter; of Pindus—sacred to Apollo, and of Ossa, the residence of the Centaurs, will be made subservient to the requirements of a more practical age than that which conferred their deathless fame. Already operations have been commenced at the pine-clad Mount Pelion, whence the fabled Centaur plucked Achilles' celebrated spear. The Pelion Works are said to yield ores containing gold, silver, and lead—the latter existing in considerable quantity and purity, and remarkably confirming the antiquity of its known existence, since one of the Kings of this district was named Pelias, from the lead spot which disfigured his countenance.

THE REV. MR. HATCH.—The Secretary of State has advised her Majesty to grant a free pardon to the Rev. Mr. Hatch, which will be immediately prepared. In the meantime an order for the release of the prisoner was dispatched from the Home Office on Saturday afternoon. Baron Channell, who presided upon the late trial of Eugene Plummer, entirely concurred in the propriety of a full pardon, upon being referred to for his opinion by the Secretary of State. Immediately after the trial the girl Eugene Plummer was taken to Holloway Prison. When she was taken from her friends she cried bitterly and nearly fainted. It is understood that, according to the suggestion of Mr. Baron Channell, she will be placed in some respectable school, or other similar establishment, where she will receive proper moral and religious training, independent of her parents' control.

A COMMITTEE OF THE PRUSSIAN CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES have made a report concerning the inviolability of private property at sea in time of war, and they express their hope that the Government will use every effort to obtain the recognition of such inviolability as a principle of international law.

## Foreign Intelligence.

### SPAIN.

The Madrid *Espana* states that the Cabinet has resolved to inform the Government of Naples that the present state of Europe, and the necessities of the service in the dominions of Spain, will prevent it from lending to the Neapolitan Sovereign the assistance of 25,000 Spanish troops which it had applied for.

The Absolutist journals assert that Elio has refused to take the oath of allegiance to the Queen. However, he embarked for France on the 19th. It is denied that the Government intend to propose to the Senate a bill abolishing the exclusion of Count Montemolin from the succession.

General Concha has been elected President of the Senate. The *Correspondencia Autografa* denies the rumoured outbreak of civil war in Morocco.

### ITALY.

#### SARDINIA.

The Treaty of Zurich has been approved in the Sardinian Chambers by 215 against 16 votes.

The report of the Committee on the Treaty for the Cession of Savoy and Nice to France concludes, we are told, by proposing its approval by the Chambers. We had previously heard that the Committee had declared the reasons adduced by Government for the cession highly unsatisfactory, and Count Cavour, driven into a corner, had to confess that he had no other diplomatic correspondence in connection with this matter to lay before the Committee but what was already publicly known, that in particular no further advantages to the cause of Italian unity had been stipulated for, and all he had to say in defence of the conduct of the Government was, that the cession of Savoy and Nice was simply a grievous necessity.

The Sardinian Government is prosecuting by law those Tuscan Bishops who have suspended the priests for having officiated at the celebration of the "Te Deum" in honour of the Sardinian Constitution.

The Russian Ambassador at the Court of Turin seems to have been very busy; whether with the Eastern question, or with Neapolitan affairs, does not appear.

### ROME.

It would seem that an understanding has been come to between General Goyon, the Commander of the French army at Rome, and General Lamoricière, the chief of the Papal volunteers. The former remains in the city, to protect the Pope and keep the city tranquil; the latter will operate outside the walls. The Duke of Grammont has been to Paris, to take the verbal instructions of the Emperor in the present emergency.

An order of the day published at Rome orders all officers to recognise General Lamoricière as military chief, but prohibits them to obey any orders of General Lamoricière relative to the administration, which rests with the Ministry.

There has been some fighting between Papal troops and some of Garibaldi's volunteers. We give the details under a separate heading.

### AUSTRIA.

An Austrian flotilla has been sent to cruise off the Neapolitan coast.

An Imperial letter addressed to General Benedek abandons the coercive system against Hungarian Protestants established by the patent of September 1.

A general amnesty has been proclaimed.

The Council of the Empire will hold its first sitting on the 29th inst., when the Minister of Finance will have prepared his Budget, which will be the first question to be discussed by the Council.

A recent order declares that while "merchant vessels belonging to a port of the former Sardinian Monarchy, as it was constituted by the treaties of 1815, will be admitted without difficulty to the ports of Austria under the Sardinian tricolour flag, vessels belonging to Tuscany, the Legations, or to any other country annexed to Piedmont, will have to strike the tricolour flag before entering an Austrian port, and may never hoist it during their stay in Austrian waters. With the exception of this restriction, all these vessels will be at liberty to pursue their commercial operations, and will enjoy the same treatment as all other foreign flags which have been officially recognised."

### PRUSSIA.

The Prussian Chambers were closed on the 23rd by the Prince Regent, who in his speech said:—

Government is most seriously endeavouring to bring about such solutions of the questions which at present engage the attention of the European Cabinets as will be adequate to the maintenance of the balance of power.

The principles which guide the Government in its relations with the German Confederation and the German Diet in regard to the present highly-important affairs have been explained during this Session. The Government also will in future adhere to these principles, and will continue to regard the maintenance of the recognised rights of others as necessary for the maintenance of its own rights. Notwithstanding the difference of opinion existing in reference to important questions, in one feeling all the German Governments and people are unanimous with myself and the Prussian people—that is, in unshaken fidelity to the common fatherland, and in the strong conviction that the independence of the nation and the integrity of the national territory are matters of importance before which all internal affairs and dissensions disappear.

It is asserted that the Ambassadors of the foreign Powers are about to demand explanations respecting a speech of the Government Councillor Mathis on the 21st inst., in which the Councillor recommended an intimate alliance between Prussia and England, in consideration of the Franco-Russian alliance.

According to the *Krenz Zeitung*, "Marshal M'Mahon, Commander-in-Chief of the camp at Chalons, has received orders to welcome the Prince Regent, in the name of the Emperor of the French, on his arrival at the French frontier. The Prussian Ambassador at Paris, Count Pourtales, will also go to Saarbrück to join the Prince Regent."

### TURKEY AND THE EAST.

Advices from Aleppo to the 28th of April state that an address had been put up at the gates inciting the inhabitants to massacre the Christians. The Governor, who has 800 men and cannon, had interfered and arrested the principal leaders. The garrison was considered insufficient. The Christians, being unarmed, feared a fresh explosion of fanaticism.

### AMERICA.

A resolution raising the American mission to Sardinia to a first-class one has passed the House of Representatives.

The Union Constitutional National Convention, composed of the remains of the Know-nothing party, was to assemble at Baltimore on the day the *Africa* sailed for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Presidency. The *New York Herald* says the general impression was that General Houston, of Texas, would be selected as the candidate.

It was reported that twenty-nine girls and boys were drowned in a mill-pond near Camden, South Carolina, while out on a picnic and fishing.

News from Vancouver's Island to the 25th of March states that the English Government has practically adopted General Scott's proposal for a joint occupation of San Juan, by sending there a detachment of Marines.

Advices from Vera Cruz to the 1st inst. announce that the Constitutional Government had rejected the mediation of England, and Miramon was defeated on all sides.

### INDIA.

We have received papers from Bombay to April 27. The general news is very meagre. The prevailing topic of discussion is Mr. Wilson's budget and Sir Charles Trevelyan's minute. In the Legislative Council on the 14th Mr. Wilson, in moving the second reading of the Income-tax Bill, entered into fuller explanation of the general principles of the measure. With reference to the minute of the Governor of Madras, he said that the members of the Government had felt deep and painful astonishment at seeing documents conceived and



expressed in such a tone emanating from a subordinate Government. It was an opposition without parallel in Indian history. However, the Government had no doubt what course to pursue. They were precluded on public grounds from entering into controversy on the subject, but they had taken such steps as were due to the public interests and their own position to obviate the mischief which might be caused by this act of "wanton indiscretion."

The Wuzerees had attacked Colonel Lumsden's column, and did some damage, chiefly to the commissariat, but they were repulsed with heavy loss. General Chamberlain having joined Col. Lumsden, the Wuzerees evacuated the places they held and retreated.

Sir James Outram had left Calcutta for Galle to recruit his health, worn out by the labour of transacting for some months the whole labour of the Government of India.

Sir Cursetjee Jamsetjee, the Parsee Baronet, visits England, with a large retinue. His visit to England has created no small sensation among the natives, and great are the expectations of the reception the Baronet will meet with in England.

#### CHINA.

A telegram received by one of the first houses in the China trade communicates the important intelligence that the ultimatum presented by England and France has been absolutely rejected by the Emperor of China. Consequently, the northern ports of the empire have been blockaded by the allied fleet. Great Britain thus appears to be definitely committed to another China war, with its accompanying expenses.

#### THE SICILIAN REVOLUTION.

The reports of Garibaldi's adventures in Sicily have this week been as contradictory as ever. It became known last week that Garibaldi had landed about fifty miles from Palermo, at a seaport town called Marsala, of ill-renew for its wine, but now partially redeemed by its connection with this desperate enterprise in favour of liberty. Soon after it was certain that Garibaldi had landed news came that he had held the town of Marsala under a bombardment, that he had sent forth his outposts to reconnoitre the positions of the Royal forces, that he had received the insurgent chiefs of the island, and that the Neapolitan General had thought it prudent to call in all his forces from the outlying posts and to concentrate them in Palermo. Then came doubtful and inconsistent rumours how Garibaldi had advanced to Monreale, which is within four miles of Palermo; that he was at Alcamo, which is twenty-five miles from Palermo; that he had been utterly routed at a place called Calata Fimi, which is still further away from Palermo; and that the whole expedition had been dispersed, chiefs killed, and flags and prisoners taken. All this was inconsistent and impossible in its sequence, but by no means improbable in its general purport. All the places mentioned are in the direct route from Marsala to Palermo. In following that route the insurgents would have to traverse a broken, mountainous country, new to them and well known to the Neapolitan soldiery. It was highly probable that they might be attacked at a disadvantage, and it was certain that the regular army of the King of Naples would be better supplied with military stores than the adventurers who had just come ashore. Private letters from Palermo were received reciting rumours of successes of the band of liberators at places not to be found in the map, but these seemed hardly sufficient to outweigh two steady official announcements from Naples and Rome which declared a regular victory, spoke of flags, and prisoners, and slain, all in the hands of the Royal army, and told how the enthusiastic soldiery were driving the passes of the mountains and dispersing the rebellious bands that lurked in the defiles. This was the first flight of telegrams which came to us from the scene of conflict.

Then the tide turned, and it was the friends of Garibaldi who had the ear of Europe. From Turin we have an announcement contradicting the official account of the battle of Calata Fimi. A telegram from Palermo, coming down to the 18th, describes Palermo as in a state of siege, the surrounding country as in full insurrection, 3000 insurgents in arms to join Garibaldi, the city in agitation, and the populace eagerly sympathising with the country people outside. Close upon each other the telegrams crowd, and it becomes evident that, whatever may be the true history of the affair at Calata Fimi, that contest was not of a nature to delay Garibaldi's advance upon Palermo. On the 15th and 16th there was a fight, and the Neapolitan troops were driven back. The result of this was that Garibaldi seems to have occupied in force the village of Monreale, which, as the map shows, is situated upon a hill commanding Palermo. If Garibaldi has any guns with him, this position must render the condition of the Neapolitan garrison desperate. The commander seems to have been of this opinion, and to have sallied forth to dislodge his besiegers; for we next have a telegram which tells us that the Neapolitan army has been entirely defeated close to Palermo.

Finally, we have the following official telegram from Naples, which we print with this observation, that hitherto all the official telegrams have wanted veracity:—

"The rebels encamped at San Martino, near Monreale, have been beaten twice, driven from their positions, and pursued to Partenico, with very considerable losses. One of their leaders, Rosolino Pilo, was killed. The heights which were occupied by the rebels have been taken by the Royal troops."

At the moment when fortune declared for Garibaldi General Lanza arrived at Palermo from Naples with certain concessions from the King. These concessions were, a regular vicereignty and separate administration for Sicily (Count Trani, the King's brother, and not the Prince of Syracuse, as had been rumoured, being the designated Viceroys); secondly, that of a conditional or rather a discriminating (ragionata) amnesty, and—railways. The placards announcing the concessions were torn down by the populace.

A telegram states that on May 19 the French steam-frigate *Descartes* and two English vessels arrived at Naples. At that date the Neapolitan Government was collecting all the specie it could lay hands upon, and exchanging it against paper upon London. The French packet which left Naples on the 18th had already taken away upwards of a million of francs in coin.

M. de Carafa, the Neapolitan Minister, has forwarded a circular to the Foreign Courts bitterly accusing the Piedmontese Government of having, notwithstanding its promises, allowed bands of volunteers to be enrolled, armed, and dispatched to Sicily. M. de Carafa adds, that this violent attack against international law exposes Italy to sanguinary anarchy, and compromises the whole of Europe. He throws the responsibility on the authors and accomplices of such criminal actions. The Marquis de Villamarina has, in the name of Sardinia, protested against this accusation, which, he says, is false and injurious.

The Swiss Federal Council have recalled their Ambassador, Count Latour, from Naples, in consequence of the vexations to which he has been exposed on the part of the Neapolitan Government for having taken an active part in the withdrawal of the Swiss regiments from the Neapolitan service.

#### GARIBALDI'S LANDING.

The following account of Garibaldi's landing (the best we have yet seen) is taken from a private letter printed in the *Daily News*:—

"On Thursday, the 10th of May, at about nine p.m., we started from Palermo to Marsala, in consequence of a dispute at the latter place between the General commanding that district and the British merchants residing there. A general disarmament of the people had taken place, and, what is rather unusual, the arms of the English had been taken away, leaving them with their large factories and immense property at the mercy of revolutionists or robbers, or, what, perhaps, is worse than either, any parties of Neapolitan soldiers who might be straggling about."

The *Intrepid* accompanied us from Palermo, and early in the morning she looked into Trapani. Daylight also showed us that we were accompanied by two Neapolitan steamers, sent to watch our proceedings no doubt. At about ten a.m. on Friday, the 11th, we anchored off Marsala. The *Intrepid* shortly after anchored about halfway between us and the shore. The two Neapolitans continued their journey, apparently to take a look further on

the coast, or to acquaint the frigate, which was cruising in that direction, with our arrival off the place. They had barely got out of sight when two other steamers were seen coming straight in from seaward at full speed. As they approached they hoisted Sardinian colours, and, as they passed close to our stern, it was impossible to mistake who or what they were. On the deck of the foremost and smaller one there were but few men to be seen; those that were visible, however, were nearly all dressed in red flannel blouses, which gave them something of the appearance of English soldiers. On the bridge with the captain or pilot was an officer in a red blouse similar to the rest, and distinguished by a feather in his cap. This we conjectured to be Garibaldi himself. All the men were armed, and a field-piece pointed out from an opening in the bulwarks just abaft the starboard paddle-box. The other and larger vessel, however, was literally crammed with men, like herrings in a cask—some in red, some in dark green, like riflemen, but by far the greater part were in plain citizen's attire. Both steamers made direct for the mole, the smaller one getting in all right, and the other grounding about a hundred yards short of the mole-head. They commenced to land from the inner one immediately, and, so far from there being only a few on board, it was really surprising where they could have been all stowed. The first parties who landed proceeded in small numbers up to the town. Not the least opposition was offered, except that the health officer came hurrying to meet them, to know "if they had *pratique*." He seemed reluctant to do what they required of him until he had seen their bill of health; but there was that confounded semaphore swinging its arms about as if in a perfect rage, so the good gentleman was placed in front, and ordered to walk straight to the semaphore. In about ten minutes it ceased from its labours. Another party sought out an individual who was acting as a commissioner for the Government, and was obtaining a list of the names of persons who had taken part in a very mild demonstration a few weeks before. He was found, and his papers distributed in much smaller pieces than he had intended; another party opened the prison gates, and, we have heard, were not particularly discriminating as to whether the prisoners were political or not.

In the meantime the smaller steamer had been cleared of men, stores, guns, and ammunition, the latter being laid along the mole to be removed as soon as both steamers were cleared. There appeared some delay in getting boats to disembark the people from the steamer aground, but at length they arrived in any numbers and of all sizes, and the men descended in a most orderly manner as boat after boat came alongside the ladder. By this time the affair was getting very exciting; the Neapolitans had evidently caught sight of them, and were returning as hard as they could come, and "cleared for action" too. The frigate, too, was coming down with every sail set, right before a beautiful breeze. It certainly was a splendid sight to see the cool and steady way in which the insurgents got into the boats to be paddled to the shore. But now the steamers are drawing well within range, and still there are hundreds to land; the foremost steamer stops—how we watched that bow gun of hers! Why doesn't she fire! Had she done so she might have slaughtered them like sheep. But no; she backs and fills, now ahead, now astern, signalling all the time to the frigate, which is by this time getting disagreeably close. Bravo! time has not been wasted; they are all landed, and as they reach the mole they are formed in fours and marched off, as if from parade. Ah! there goes a shot from the steamer—short, by George! There goes another; the men on the mole dip, and it passes over them; again they march. But here's the frigate, she has shortened sail and is passing gently along in a line with the mole; now she's right abreast of them. Bang—bang—bang! gun after gun, a whole broadside of grape and canister. There is not a man to be seen; they are all down. The storm passes over, and up they are again, marching as orderly as before. Frigate and steamers now keep at a respectful distance, throwing occasional shot and shell at the working parties as they clear the mole of the landed stores. Horses and carts have been pressed into the service; and as they carry the things along the mole and up the road to the town gate, they are often smothered in dust from a ricochet shot; but, I believe, throughout the whole affair only one man was wounded. The whole scene was one of intense excitement; it was one of those dashing, brilliant affairs that only such a man as Garibaldi could have accomplished. A landing effected with twelve hundred men, each armed with a rifle, a revolver, and a cutlass; large quantities of spare arms and ammunition, and four field-pieces; this was done in just one hour and three-quarters, in the very teeth of a frigate and two steamers, without hurry or disorder, and without returning a shot. In the dusk of the evening the frigate's boats towed the steamer outside the mole, and after dark the steamer towed her away; the insurgents had evidently damaged the machinery before leaving her. The other was still hopelessly aground, and there she lies still, perfectly "gutted" by this time. The Neapolitans were about to fire upon her the following morning; but, as they could hardly have done that without doing immense damage to the English factory, directly opposite which the steamer lay, they abandoned their intention. Had they done so it would have been quite useless, for the insurgents evidently did not wish to use her again—Garibaldi and his men, considerably reinforced, having marched away at five in the morning towards Salemi, en route for Palermo.

#### CONFLICT IN THE PAPAL STATES.

The Papal States have been invaded. We were informed early this week that about 300 volunteers had crossed the Papal frontier from the side of Tuscany, and had advanced, on Saturday evening, as far as Montefiascone, near the Lake of Volseno, about fifty miles north of Rome, when they were discovered and attacked by a detachment of Papal gendarmes, under the command of Colonel Timodon. The contest took place in or near a grotto, and is described as having been severe. One despatch had it that 80 gendarmes fought against 300 volunteers; in the other the former have even dwindled down to the number of 60, and the men in buckram have increased to 350. Notwithstanding this inequality, the gendarmes succeeded in conquering and dispersing the invaders, and driving them back into Tuscany. Still more discrepant than the statements of the numbers of the combatants were those of the numbers of the slain—at least as far as the number of the slaughtered insurgents is concerned. The official despatch from Rome sets it down at the heavy figure of 56; other impartial despatches knew only of a set-off of 6 killed and 25 wounded insurgents against 3 killed and 2 wounded gendarmes. All the reports agreed in stating that a brother of Felice Orsini was among the slain.

Another form has since been given to the story. It seems that the invaders have re-entered Tuscany, but the official intelligence from Rome itself does not ascribe this to a defeat suffered by them. These invaders, it seems, were not even at Montefiascone; and those whom the Papal gendarmes killed in the dark grotto were not insurgents, but simply other Papal gendarmes, whom they mistook in the darkness. The real filibusters, in the mean time, were engaged in overpowering the guards of the custom-houses and plundering "the country;" after which their return to Tuscany, mentioned above, took place in peace.

The *Giornale di Roma* says that the peasantry are to be armed against similar attempts of invasion. Papal troops were to be dispatched to the frontier.

The volunteers who were engaged in this affair have been arrested by the Sardinian Government, and are to be brought to trial.

#### THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The most momentous news of the day is contained in telegraphic despatches from Constantinople. The Marquis of Lavallette, the new French Ambassador, has marked his arrival at once by a public act, a speech addressed to the leading French residents, the details of which have not yet arrived, but which made a powerful and injurious impression on the Bourse. We are also informed that the Sultan has instructed his representatives to protest against the convocation of a European Congress for the avowed purpose of intermeddling between him and his Christian subjects, as irreconcilable with the spirit of the article of the Treaty of Paris.

There are very contradictory reports as to the reception by the other great European Powers of Russia's proposal for a Congress. We are told that Lord John Russell has intimated that he does not object to an inquiry into the condition of the Christians in Turkey. Another telegram (from Vienna) says that Austria, Prussia, and England are agreed—"1st. As to the maintenance of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire. 2nd. Should and inquiry into the situation of the European Christians in Turkey take place, it is by no means to be instituted exclusively upon the basis of the facts given by Russia, but in an independent manner, and upon the facts reported by the different Ambassadors and Consuls in the East."

Prince Gortschakoff has sent instructions to the Russian representatives at the Courts of the great Powers explaining why the Turkish Ambassador was not invited with the other Ambassadors of Austria, France, Great Britain, and Prussia, to receive the proposals of Russia relative to an inquiry into the condition of the Christians in Turkey. Prince Gortschakoff says:—"The condition of the

Christians in the Turkish empire is a question of general interest, reserved for the consideration of a European Conference which, for nearly fifty years, has consisted of the five great Powers exclusively, among which Turkey is not included. If it had been necessary to call the representative of the Porte to this assembly of Ambassadors because she signed the Treaty of March 30, 1856, the same claim could have been made by Sardinia, whose participation in the negotiations in question would have been opposed by Austria. It was, therefore, necessary to exclude the Porte in order to avoid the admission of Piedmont, and to confine the deliberations to the great Powers only."

#### FRANCE AND SWITZERLAND.

We have the following from Vienna:—"On the declaration of France that she would not oppose the assembling of a Conference for the examination of the question, 'How the guarantees stipulated by Article 92 of the final Act of Vienna could be reconciled with the treaty of the 24th of March, 1860, relative to Savoy,' the English Cabinet confidently communicated a project to the northern Courts, according to which France should cede to Switzerland such a portion of Chablais and Faucigny as would ensure to Switzerland the exclusive possession of the Lake of Geneva, the neutrality of which would be proclaimed and guaranteed. Invited by the English Cabinet to give its opinion on this project, Austria has first thought it indispensable to institute inquiries in Paris, in order to discover if, and to what point, France would consent to a dismemberment of Savoy. Having obtained the certainty that the Court of the Tuileries will not consent to any cession of the territory of Savoy, the Austrian Cabinet endeavoured to obtain information whether England or Switzerland was decided to pursue, at the risk of a war with France, the project of a territorial cession on the part of France. Austria is convinced that England, as well as Switzerland, too greatly desires the peace of the world to compromise it on account of the annexation of Savoy. Under these circumstances Count Rechberg has declared that the English project had no chance of success, considering that it would be supported neither by Russia nor by Austria, and would fail against the inevitable resistance of France."

#### IRELAND.

THE IRISH PAPAL VOLUNTEERS.—The Government, through the Commissioners of Police at Dublin, has issued a proclamation warning "all persons concerned" that the enlistment of her Majesty's subjects in the service of any foreign State is a misdemeanour punishable by fine and imprisonment. The same Irish mail which brings this proclamation also conveys the intelligence that on Tuesday week "between thirty and forty young men from Kiliarney proceeded by the *Sabrina* steamer to Bristol, en route to join the Papal army." The *Evening Mail* says:—"The accounts we have received of the quality of the filibusters who have actually enrolled themselves are not more promising in regard to the morale of those recruits than the reports of the medical inspectors are said to have been with respect to their physique. In some particular instances we have heard that the relatives and neighbours of the crusaders would be very little obliged to Mr. John O'Ferrall if his caution should produce the effect of prematurely closing their military career. The proclamation is not likely, however, to operate in that manner, and many think that in lending the charm of known illegality to the movement it will tend to stimulate it."

THE EXODUS.—Each week (says the *Cork Examiner*) sees the departure, on an average, of six hundred persons, the great majority of whom are young men and women between eighteen and thirty years of age. To imagine the effect of this drain upon the community we might instance that if these six hundred were drawn from a town like that of Bantry there would hardly be a young man or woman left in it. Remembering that almost every one of these persons is of condition to be of actual value to the community—the men as farm labourers or mechanics, the women either in agricultural labour, as servants, or, still more important, as the healthy mothers of strong children—it is easy to conceive how terrible is the loss to the country. Nothing can impress this fact upon the mind so strongly as actually witnessing the crowd preparing for their departure. Among the entire there is not an indication of squalor or misery—not a single rag on the back of its owner indicates that he or she is flying from poverty; not a weak limb or a pale cheek—scarcely a wrinkled face indicates that the country is getting rid of a burden. Sturdy, athletic young men, healthy and strong girls—often of extraordinary beauty—form the great bulk of this departing crowd. On Thursday week we witnessed no less than four hundred such preparing to take their departure in the *Edinburgh*, one of the vessels of the Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia line. A rumour had spread shortly before the arrival of the ship that a certain number would be excluded for want of accommodation, and the despair evinced by those who thought themselves shut out was as great as if they were told they had lost every hope. When the tenders came to bear away the passengers there was a frantic rush even on the part of those whose places were secured, as if they fancied that some unlucky interposition would shut them out. The news that all could be taken was received as if some precious gifts had been showered among them.

#### THE PROVINCES.

A FATHER'S LIABILITY.—A Mr. Blair, of Bradford, was summoned to show cause why he should not support his widowed daughter and her six children. It was proved that he had property, but his reply was that his income from his calling was not more than 9s. or 10s. a week; that his two houses, of £25 each rental, were mortgaged to the extent of £500, in consideration of which he paid £50 a year interest and part principal to a building society, and he was only the occupier of one of them. By a life of industry and severe economy he had acquired a little property, barely sufficient, with his own meagre earnings, to maintain himself and wife and single daughters. The magistrates ordered the defendant to pay 6s. 6d. per week.

LIABILITY FOR COLLIERY ACCIDENTS.—Counsel's opinion has been taken upon the liability of the owner of Burradon colliery to compensate the widows and orphans left unprotected by the recent catastrophe. The gentlemen consulted have given an elaborate statement of their views, which may be summed up in the following paragraphs:—"Upon the facts stated in the case laid before us, and also upon those which have been mentioned to us in conference, we are of opinion that Mr. B. Bower, the owner of the Burradon colliery, is liable to actions at the suit of the widows and orphans of those who perished by the explosion. We, therefore, advise that an action should be commenced against Mr. Bower, under 9 and 10 Vic., c. 93, by the widow of one of the deceased workmen. It will be necessary for her to take out letters of administration for this purpose."

ACCIDENT TO MR. RABBY.—Mr. Rabby was operating upon a two-year-old filly at Oxford, when the animal dashed amongst the spectators, dragging Mr. Rabby with him. Three front rows of seats were broken, and upwards of thirty occupants unseated. Most of them, we are happy to say, were more frightened than hurt. One lady was obliged to be taken home in a fly, and three young men were also rather injured. Mr. Rabby by his courage and strength succeeded in restraining the animal from doing further mischief, and, with the aid of his two assistants, the colt was secured.

SINGULAR CHARGE.—A rather uncommon case was investigated by the Sunderland magistrates last week. A tradesman named Taylor owed another named Frost a sum of money, and calling at his shop three days the invoice, and asked his creditor to receipt it. This having been done, Taylor took up the receipt and carried it away without paying the money. He was thereupon charged with stealing the document, and the Bench were called upon to decide whether this taking of the receipt was a felony. It was contended for the defence that the invoice was Taylor's own, and that the receipt stamp became his, too, as soon as it was affixed to the invoice. The Bench appeared to think that the stamp in this particular instance was neither "goods" nor "chattels," according to the meaning of the Act, and they, therefore, dismissed the case.

A SERVANT GIRL POISONING HER MASTER.—Hannah Holmes, a servant girl, has been committed for trial, at Leicester, for the wilful murder of her master, Mr. Samuel Wells, a farmer at Seagrave. A son of the deceased purchased a quantity of arsenic, some of which the prisoner was sent for. Holmes was soon afterwards ordered to make some gruel for the deceased, who, after taking a small portion of it, was seized with sickness. On the following night the prisoner again made some gruel for her master, and partook of it with the same result, and about a week afterwards died. On one occasion a daughter-in-law of the deceased, upon his refusing to take the whole of the gruel, took a spoonful of it herself, and gave some to her little boy, though the prisoner endeavoured to persuade her not to do so. Both were shortly afterwards taken ill. The prisoner had been repeatedly reproved by her master, and she had often expressed a wish that he were dead. She admits having administered the poison, but says she does not know why she did it.

DREADED EXPLOSION.—On Saturday afternoon a steam-boiler explosion took place at the saw-mill in Newton-green, Ayr. The boiler was twenty-six-horse power, of tubular construction, and had only been four months in use. Both ends of the boiler were blown out through the effects of the explosion. Three men and three boys were killed, and several persons were severely injured.



## THE PRINCE OF THE ASTURIAS.

THE recent renunciation by the Conde de Montemolin and his brother of their present and prospective rights to the Spanish crown invests with a certain interest the rightful heir to the throne of Ferdinand and Isabella. The Prince of the Asturias is the second child, but only son, of Queen Isabella II. He was born on November 28, 1857, and is consequently now in his third year. Our Portrait represents him in military costume, and wearing one of the new shakos which are such favourites among the Spanish soldiers. There would have been something spirit-stirring in the circumstance of the Queen his mother having exhibited him to the people of Madrid on the occasion of a recent fête in commemoration of the successes of the Spanish armies in Africa had not the affair been a copy of a similar scene enacted lately at Paris with ten times more reason and fifty times the greater effect.

## THE ENTRY OF KING VICTOR EMMANUEL INTO FLORENCE.

THE 16th of April, 1860, will be a day long to be remembered at Florence. The whole city seemed to have assembled for a ceremony more imposing than the mere festal preparations which marked the occasion would alone have warranted; and, indeed, it is seldom in the history of a people that an event of greater historical importance can be recorded. The multitudes of a distinguished city were awaiting the arrival of the Sovereign who had been chosen by the united voices of a people, and now came to take possession of the sacred trust which had been confided to him. No more auspicious occasion for Italian enthusiasm could have presented itself—no livelier hope for the increase of political freedom has ever helped to sustain enthusiasm, and to develop it into action. Now, if ever, may Florence take heart from its name, and proclaim itself to be flourishing. A large concourse had assembled at the railway station to greet the arrival of King Victor Emmanuel. From far-off places even bodies of the peasantry came with music and banners to welcome him, and to take part in the fêtes which were prepared by the municipal authorities to celebrate his advent. For days past hundreds of strangers had been pouring in from all sides, so that the streets were thronged to such a degree that passage was almost impossible. The road from the terminus to the Pitti Palace—that most magnificent royal residence in Europe, standing in the centre of the Boboli Gardens—was everywhere ornamented with festoons of flowers, Venetian masts, and gaily-coloured banners, while the triumphal arches, and the balconies filled with the beauty of Florence, made up a scene alike splendid and charming.

Each street seemed to have been intended to convey some separate and striking tableau. In the Piazza Santa Maria Novella a fine column, some seventy feet high, bearing inscriptions, had



THE PRINCE OF THE ASTURIAS, HEIR TO THE SPANISH THRONE.  
(FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY FENOX ALBINA.)

been erected. Each corner of the pedestal was supported by allegorical figures, and the column was surmounted by a statue of Victor Emmanuel, holding in his hand a scroll, on which were inscribed the words "L'Italia Libera." Immediately opposite there stood a magnificent triumphal arch leading to the Via Calzajoli, where double rows of poplar-trees and laurels had been planted, and to which had been attached thousands of red and white camellias. In the cathedral, which had been hung with the national colours, the deep, solemn twilight, usually broken only by the tinted rays falling through the stained-glass windows, had given way to the brilliant light of hundreds of wax tapers; and here had been erected a throne to be occupied by the King. At about two p.m. the booming of guns announced his coming, and he soon appeared mounted on his charger, and accompanied on either side by Prince Carignano and Governor Ricasoli, Count Cavour and other Ministers following in open carriages. Then arose the shouts of a hundred thousand voices in long-continued peals, while from the balconies the path of Victor Emmanuel was strewn with flowers and wreaths of laurel. At the entrance to the cathedral the King was received by the Archbishop, who conducted him to the throne; at such a moment it may have been excusable that the people, who everywhere filled the building, seemed to forget the sacred nature of the place, and that an overwhelming tumult of applause and gratulation broke forth on every side. Victor Emmanuel had not visited Florence since his boyhood, and it was with evident emotion that he came through streets where such a triumph was prepared for him; in the Grand Ducal Piazza especially, where the grey palace of the Republic seemed to look down upon the rejoicings, he was considerably affected. The day, long as it had been, seems not to have been long enough for the full celebration of so great an event. A series of fêtes, receptions, and public ceremonies, kept the city in a state of ferment during the whole time of the King's stay. The grand ball at the Pitti Palace was the crowning event of all. Five thousand invitations were issued, and that number of guests were present to partake of the hospitality of the King. It was noticed that the ornaments, furniture, and decorations of the palace remained the same as when tenanted by the Grand Duke. On this subject, and as an illustration of the King's position, we can scarcely do better than quote the pithy narrative of the *Times*' correspondent:—

"The King did not throw aside, but bravely put on, his predecessor's 'old shoes.' And what a glorious pair of shoes it is! One of the most wicked scions of the profligate house of Medici, plying by his confessor on his deathbed with arguments drawn from imaginary pictures of the joys of Paradise, wearied with the flaming description of 'marble halls' and 'fragrant bowers,' cut short the exhortation with the modest remark, 'For myself, I am quite willing to put up with the Boboli Gardens.'



THE ENTRY OF KING VICTOR EMMANUEL INTO FLORENCE.—(FROM A SKETCH BY C. VENTURI.)





HARE-HUNTING IN ALGERIA.

Those gardens and the palace they belong to are quite the thing to put a prince out of conceit with death to all eternity. That palace, which a mere steward or counting-house clerk built, which a banker improved, and to which eighteen generations of vicious but elegant despots almost daily added every treasure that Italian genius contributed to the realm of the beautiful—that palace, only second to the Vatican in antique monuments, second to none in modern embellishments—that palace comes to the inheritance of a Prince of Savoy, with-

out his striking one blow for it, simply in remuneration of his 'acquaintance with the nature of an oath,' of his or his father's timely compliance with the signs of the times."

On the 22nd the King laid the first stone of the new façade of the cathedral, and there, under a tricolor canopy, the Archbishop blessed his Majesty, and implored for him Heaven's guidance in all his doings. Thus, at Florence, the national voice sounds louder than the thunder of Papal excommunication.

## HARE-HUNTING IN ALGERIA.

THE above Engraving is from a picture painted by M. Couvrechel, a very worthy pupil of Horace Vernet. It represents hare-hunting in Algeria. Before the Revolution of 1789 the sport of hare-hunting was one of the most frequent among the French nobility, and previous to the occupation of Algeria it had been a pastime to which the Arabs equally resorted. Indeed their Beys and Sheiks were accustomed to estimate their wealth and social position in accordance with



the number of hounds and falcons which they could afford to maintain. At the present time, however, both hunting and shooting have become common in Algeria, not, as in France and England, merely for the sake of the sport which they occasion, but as an actual means of subsistence to such of the Arabs as are desirous of benefiting themselves by supplying their conquerors with game, which finds so ready a market amongst them that the whole province of Constantine, abounding as it does with hares and wild fowl of every description, is insufficient to furnish their wants. Mounted on their fleet horses, the Arabs hunt the hare either with the pale red Algerian hound or with that of Tunis, which is most esteemed on account of its extraordinary swiftness. Some of these dogs are trained to a method of seizing the game which would create some surprise among European sportsmen. They no sooner come up with the hare than they thrust their head beneath the stomach of the animal and by a sudden jerk throw it into the air, only catching it in their mouths as it falls—a manoeuvre which is sufficient to dislocate the spine, after which they will carry it to the hunter. It is seldom that the Arab finds it necessary to use his gun, since if the hare is once started on the plains the dog is sure to overtake it after a short run, while if it should for one moment succeed in concealing itself, although it may escape the scent of the hounds, the hunter himself is sufficiently experienced to discover the retreat by examining the ground and beating the adjacent bushes.

#### INNER LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—NO. 131.

MR. POPE HENNESSY AND THE SICILIAN INSURRECTION.

MR. POPE HENNESSY is a very young man. He is, according to Dod, only twenty-six years of age. Now, young men, as a rule, are always on the side of those who struggle for freedom. It signifies not how or where they have been educated; no training, no cold consideration of prudence or policy, can repress their ardour for liberty. It is as natural to them as a love of play, and frolic, and fun, or as singing to a bird. As a rule it is only as we recede from youth that we become Conservative. When we are young we always, in imagination, take part with those who fight for freedom—with the weak against the strong; with the patriot against the despot. But Mr. Pope Hennessy is an exception to the rule; for, so far from being enthusiastic for freedom, he is the open advocate of the worst of tyrannies; he has come into Parliament upon the understanding, expressed or understood, that he shall defend them, and, if we mistake not, was the originator of the movement for enlisting Irish volunteers to go over to Rome and fight for the Pope. The Pope, of course, is Mr. Hennessy's chief client; and, as Mr. Hennessy is a Roman Catholic, his enthusiasm for the Pope is perhaps not so particularly remarkable, and especially as he is an Irishman, for it is worthy of notice that Irish Roman Catholics are far more enthusiastic friends of the Sovereign Pontiff than any that he has nearer home. This is partly owing to their distance from the seat of the Papal Government, for it is notorious that ardour for the Pope burns much more fiercely at a distance from, than it does at, Rome. Attachment to the Papacy seems to be a force that increases in proportion to the distance from the motive power. And it is partly to be explained by the natural fervour of the Celtic race. Mr. Hennessy, however, is not only the Pope's advocate, but he defends all Continental tyrannies with which his Holiness sympathises. Victor Emmanuel he loves not, nor Louis Napoleon, although they both are Catholics, for the Holy Father loves them not; but the Neapolitan tyrant, being one of the Holy Father's favourite sons, is Mr. Hennessy's admiration. Him he defends with passionate zeal, and his enemies Mr. Hennessy denounces with all the fervour of his Irish eloquence. Now all this, considering how young a man Mr. Hennessy is, is surely passing strange. It is strange, considering who and what he was only two years ago—a clerk in a public office—that he should be in Parliament at all; but stranger still that he, so young, so fervid, so high spirited, and, withal, so generous, as we understand he is in private life, should thus wildly throw himself into the battle for tyranny and one of the most detestable enemies of mankind. Think, readers, of this for a moment. A young, ardent, intelligent youth, only twenty-six years of age, battling for a King of Naples. Surely this is one of the most startling solecisms of our age. And reflect also that it is in the English House of Commons that this sympathy for such a hideous monster is expressed. The English House of Commons! founded upon insurrection, bought for us as we all know by the blood of our forefathers!—the very Temple of Freedom, as we are proud to call it! Is it not strange that the walls of this place should in the nineteenth century resound with eloquent defences of a Ferdinand and denunciations of a Garibaldi!

WHO AND WHAT HE IS.

Mr. Pope Hennessy is, by profession, a barrister of the Inner Temple, but has never practised. Indeed, he has had no time to practise, for soon after he was called to the Bar he was appointed an Assistant Clerk to the Committee of Council on Education; and in 1859, to the surprise of everybody, was suddenly jerked into Parliament as member for King's county. Mr. Hennessy is not wanting in talent, nor is he deficient in speaking power; on the contrary, he speaks fluently and well, and, considering his youth, and how little practice he has had, it is surprising that he has so early gained the ear of the House. But he will never be an orator. He wants physique, manner, calm dignity, taste, knowledge, correctness of language, and that large ability to see a subject in all its extent, and to grasp it, which lies at the bottom, and is the foundation of, all true oratory. Ireland sends us many eloquent speakers, but very few orators. Indeed, Daniel O'Connell was the first and the last of modern days. Sheil was eloquent beyond all precedent and precedent, but hardly a true orator; and as to Whiteside, whom some of our Irish friends so much admire, there is as much difference between his wild speaking and true oratory as there is between "Heaven and Vauxhall," or between the whizzing and sparkling of a Catherine-wheel and the sun.

FLOORED BY EDWIN JAMES.

But Mr. Hennessy must be careful, for his position in the House is not well secured yet; and, if he be not wary, he will some day get a fall, and never be able to rise again. He was in great danger last week, for that was a nasty blow which he got from Mr. Edwin James. The question before the House was the subscription for Garibaldi and the Sicilian insurgents—whether it was legal? It had been introduced with large discourse by Mr. Hennessy, and Mr. Edwin James thanked the hon. member for King's county for bringing it forward, and "hoped that at some future day he would call the attention to another movement, which was undoubtedly a breach of the law—viz., the enlistment of recruits in Ireland to join a General in the massacre of the subjects of the Pope." This was a most effective *tu quoque*—a blow upon Mr. Hennessy's wind-cheek that fairly staggered him. "On the question whether the subscribers to the Sicilian insurgents are acting illegally there is a grave doubt, but that you, Mr. Hennessy, in raising troops for the Pope are flagrantly breaking the law there can be no question." Long and loud cheers followed this sally. It was carrying the war into the enemy's quarters with a vengeance. "You pretend to be jealous for the law; why, you are notoriously breaking it," Mr. Hennessy tried to look calm and composed, under the chastisement, but he did not succeed very well; nor is this wonderful, for right opposite Mr. Hennessy there were about 200 faces all radiant with laughter, and on each face a couple of eyes—400 eyes—and all fixed upon Mr. Hennessy, which was not a pleasant position for the time. It reminded us of the position of a certain Captain in the Peninsular War; and, as the story may be amusing to our readers, and the moral useful to Mr. H., we will narrate it. This Captain one fine morning was haranguing his company on the sin of pilfering, showing how un soldierly it was to steal, and threatening the direst punishment to all who should be discovered so doing, when lo! to the astonishment of the men and confusion of the Captain, the mouth of his own saddle-bag suddenly burst open, and out there flew a couple of fine fowls, which the soldiers were not long in concluding that the Captain had

stolen for his own special use. The laughter, of course, was uncontrollable; sergeants, corporals, and privates, and even the officers, joined in the mirth; and how it would have ended it is impossible to say if the Colonel had not ridden up at the moment, and, learning how matters stood, indignantly ordered the Captain to go to the rear. The story does not tell us whether the Captain ever came to the front again, but if he did we may be sure that he never recovered his old position again. The moral of this story is plain, *mutato nomine de te fabula narratur*, Mr. Hennessy. When next you preach against breaking the law mind that your own hands are clean.

#### THE HOUSE OF LORDS: ITS ORDINARY ASPECT.

On Monday the Lords had an innings—such a one as they do not often have. They went in at five o'clock, and did not strike stumps till nearly two o'clock. Usually the lobby of the House of Lords, and all the corridors leading thereto, are remarkably quiet—so quiet that the stranger can hardly imagine that the House is in Session. As you enter the lobby you see before you a gorgeous doorway, and by its side a solitary doorkeeper seated in a chair; and this solitary, solemn personage is the only sign that anything is going on within. Inside you see a wigged and robed personage seated on the woolsack. This is my Lord Chancellor. In front of him is another personage, also wigged and robed, seated at a table. This is Sir John Shaw Lefevre, the Clerk of Parliament, or it may be his deputy, Mr. Rose. Scattered about the benches are half a dozen Peers, but there is nothing in their appearance or dress to show they are Peers, for, excepting when Majesty is present, the Peers wear no robes. On the right of the throne there may be a Bishop or two in lawn; but there are oftener none. What is going on you find some difficulty in discovering; for, if any one is speaking, his voice is so subdued, and there is so much reverberation in the place, except when it is well filled, that you can hardly catch a word that is uttered. The speaker is probably the Chairman of Committees, Lord Redesdale. You may know him by his blue coat, bright buttons, and buff waistcoat. Who the others are you cannot learn; for there is nobody to tell you. Well, after some unintelligible muttering, the purport of which you cannot catch, suddenly the Lord Chancellor rises; the Bishops, if there be any, gather up their robes and follow his example, and you discover that all is over.

This is the House of Lords in its ordinary aspect. And does it not suggest strange reflections? There is, to our minds, an obsolete look about the whole thing. It appears to be more of a dead form than of a living reality. What, for example, has all this mediæval frippery—this barbaric pearl and gold—to do with our bustling practical nineteenth century? That gorgeous throne, covered from base to pinnacle with gold, is it not more suitable for an Eastern Queen than for a constitutional Sovereign? And are not those gilded, and carved, and painted walls more suggestive of a Vatican than of an English legislative hall? These are the feelings which this chamber evokes in the breast of the stranger, and it is not much changed by what one sees going on there. Those two or three Bishops, for instance, dressed in lawn—how antiquated they look, and how irrelevant to all our ideas of these hard and prosaic but bustling times. See how dull and lifeless they are! For half an hour we have watched them, and not a fold of their robes has changed, and not a muscle of their faces has moved. Are they living, or are they lay figures? And so with the other beings gliding about and muttering, and then silently vanishing from the scene like ghosts. How strangely unreal do they appear! This chamber of Sir Charles Barry is a very grand place, no doubt; but on such occasions as this, when everything looks so lifeless, it has always appeared to us more like a splendid mausoleum of an extinct institution than the hall of assembly of a living and powerful body of men.

#### THE HOUSE OF LORDS ON MONDAY NIGHT.

But on Monday night all this was changed. The chamber was the same, of course, and as incongruous as ever to the people who were assembled and the business which was transacted within its walls; but the dullness and silence, and weird strangeness of the place, were all gone, and we had a life and activity here which unmistakably proved that the House of Peers as an institution is not dead yet. It does not often shew much life, but it is evidently still alive. There has been no such crowded House, we believe, for many years as that which we had on Monday night. The benches set specially apart for the Peers were all full. In front of the throne all the space was occupied, at times even to crowding, by strangers. The side galleries were lined with ladies; the Strangers' Gallery was filled within a few minutes after the House was opened; and at the bar, where it is the privilege of members of the Lower House to congregate, there was such a crowd of members and strangers jammed together that the authorities were obliged to clear the space that the company might be sorted and made more select. The coup-d'œil was said to be very striking as you looked down from the Reporters' Gallery, or up and around from the space before the throne; but we confess that we were not specially struck by the view. When her Majesty is on the throne, surrounded by her officers of state in costume, and her Peers all before her in their scarlet and ermine robes, the House is a sight worth seeing; but on such an occasion as this there is nothing particularly impressive or beautiful in the scene. Indeed, the obvious want of harmony that there is between the plain modern costume, the frock coats and chimney pot hats of the assembly, and the gorgeous colouring and gilding, and the mediæval ornaments, the old Barons in the niches, and the heraldic escutcheons on the walls, is to us only strikingly ludicrous. Perhaps the most remarkable part of the assembly was the episcopal body; we counted fourteen Bishops present, and, enveloped as they were in their capacious lawn robes, and massed altogether on an incline, with the gas shining full upon them, they formed certainly a very striking object. We have thus roughly sketched the House of Lords under two aspects, and must now conclude; what my Lords did and what they said on Monday night have all been chronicled elsewhere, and need no help of ours to make them known.

THE SICILIAN MOVEMENT. — A popular demonstration in support of Garibaldi and the Sicilian movement was held at St. Martin's Hall on Tuesday night. The hall was crowded. Resolutions of sympathy with the Italian patriot in the great struggle in which he is engaged were unanimously adopted, and a subscription was opened on behalf of the "Garibaldi Fund." It is doubtful, however, whether these subscriptions are legal. The Attorney-General thinks they are; the Solicitor-General thinks they are not.

HONOURS.—The *Gazette* of Friday contained a long list of new G.C.B.s, K.C.B.s, and C.B.s. The appointments to the highest rank of this knighthood are confined to a number of Admirals and Generals. The K.C.B.s include several distinguished chiefs and secretaries of civil departments in India, of whom Mr. Halliday, late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Sir Robert Hamilton, late Political Agent in Central India, and Colonel Herbert Edwards, Commissioner of Peshawar, are the best known in this country. The C.B.s consist of a sprinkling of colonial governors and officials, and a large number of gentlemen connected with the Indian civil service.

THE PROPOSED DEAD-MEAT MARKET IN SMITHFIELD.—The Markets Improvement Committee of the Court of Common Council have made a long report with reference to the proposed new meat and poultry market in Smithfield. They are of opinion that a site and a road sixty feet round the same may be provided for about the sum of £235,000, and the building erected and fitted up for the minimum sum of £200,000. They recommend that a bill should be brought before Parliament for carrying their suggestions into effect this Session if possible.

THE RELIGIOUS DISSENSIONS IN ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST.—Sunday night was one of the worst amongst the many unhappy nights which the unfortunate parish of St. George-in-the-East has witnessed, and the proceedings would probably have been worse had it not been that the Rev. A. H. Mackonochie, who is the most popular clergyman who officiates at the parish church, took the principal part of the service. Notwithstanding his general popularity he was hissed, howled, and yelled at, and his performance of the service was constantly interrupted. The principal cause of offence was the morning service, a notation having been sent down by the Bishop of London to Mr. Churchwarden Thompson ordering him not to allow the choristers (whom his Lordship designated "the singing men" and "the singing boys") to enter the altar-rais. Mr. Thompson did not insist upon this in the morning, the Rector being absent; but in the evening the choristers were sent up into the organ-loft, at the extreme western end of the church. The evening service was gone through by Mr. Mackonochie, amidst a row which it would be vain to describe.

## Imperial Parliament.

MONDAY, MAY 21.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE PAPER DUTY.

EARL GRANVILLE moved the second reading of the Paper Duty Repeal Bill. After the condemnation of the duty in the other House, including the abstract resolution adopted there with the concurrence of the late Government, the present Government, he said, had decided to propose its repeal, and the bill for that object was now before their Lordships. He understood that it was not the intention of Lord Derby to go into the merits or demerits of the tax, which the report of the Board of Inland Revenue had condemned. He urged the injurious effects of the tax upon the trade and the consumers of paper, and the impediments it offered to the publication of cheap works of utility, while it did not check licentious publications. In discussing the objection that the Government were imprudent in giving up this tax, he declared that the Government had ground for saying they saw no danger whatever in our financial position. Lord Derby had been unfortunate in his financial predictions; little reliance could, therefore, be placed upon his present anticipations on the subject of our finances. Approaching, then, the constitutional question, he professed his inability to understand how the rejection by that House of a bill passed by the Commons to repeal a tax was not, to all intents and purposes, imposing a tax. It was proposed, for fiscal objects, to reject a measure for the repeal of this tax which had been submitted by the advisers of the Crown and adopted by the other House, and he believed there was no instance of the rejection by that House of a bill remitting taxation which formed part of the whole financial scheme of the Government. Was this course fair to the people of this country? Was it wise or prudent to take so unusual and exceptional a course with reference to the House of Commons? Their Lordships stood at present higher than ever in popular favour, and it was impolitic to do so invidious an act as the rejection of this bill.

LORD LYNCHURST said he should confine himself to the practical point—the privileges of that House. This could be no party question. A doctrine had been laid down at a recent meeting (Mr. Bright's) that for the Lords to reject a money bill passed by the other House was unconstitutional and insulting to the House of Commons. Under these circumstances he had felt it his duty to state his conclusions upon the subject. He did not intend to dogmatize, but to lay before their Lordships, plainly and simply, facts, principles, and precedents which would lead them, without doubt, to a clear conclusion. It was not to be disputed that their Lordships had no right to amend or to originate a money bill. They had abandoned the claim, because they had no power to enforce it. Precedents had been relied upon occurring in 1671 and 1678, to prove that that House had no power to amend or originate such a bill; but they only showed that their Lordships had no power to amend or originate such a bill; and he complained of the want of fairness on the part of those who cited these precedents that, on the very next page in the very book from which they were taken, was a direct and deliberate admission that the House of Lords had the power and the right to reject such a bill. This right had been acted upon without dispute in numerous instances, several of which his Lordship quoted. But this was a bill for relieving taxation, which, it was said, created a distinction. This was a novel doctrine, and at variance with the practice. He cited an instance of a bill being rejected by the Lords, without complaint by the Commons, which both relieved and imposed taxation. If, then, their Lordships had not only the power but the right to reject this bill, and if they conscientiously believed it would increase our financial difficulties in the present state of Europe, he had no doubt what their conclusion would be.

LORD MONTAGUE warned their Lordships that the question they were called upon to determine was, not whether they should adopt the bill for the repeal of a million and a half of taxation, but whether they would diminish the security for the payment of the charges on the Consolidated Fund, which would strike at the whole credit of the country, and deteriorate the value of public securities. This bill, moreover, would establish a precedent which no honest man would imitate in dealing with his creditors. It was an advance in the reckless policy of substituting direct for indirect taxation, which could not be resorted to without peril. The financial statement of the Government showed a surplus of £164,000; but had we this surplus? No such thing. It had vanished into thin air, and he prognosticated a clear deficit of revenue next year of £11,000,000. He moved to defer the second reading for six months.

LORD DUFFERIN said he should feel it his duty to give to her Majesty's Government his conscientious support. The precedents cited by Lord Lynchurst did not appear to him to be applicable to the present case, in which the tax proposed to be repealed formed part of the financial scheme of the Government.

THE MARQUIS OF CLANRICARDE was of opinion that there was not the slightest constitutional doubt that their Lordships had a right to vote freely upon this question; but, the House having passed the Income-tax Bill, he did not think it consistent with equity or honour to refuse to pass this bill. He agreed that the finances were in a state of considerable embarrassment; but it was impossible to calculate the elasticity of the revenue; and he warned their Lordships that, if they rejected this bill, they might provoke an agitation which would produce serious consequences.

THE DUKE OF RUTLAND could not agree with Lord Clanricarde that because they had passed the Income-tax Bill they were therefore bound to pass this bill. Even if there were a surplus revenue, he did not think the paper duty ought to be the first repealed; or other taxes, especially the malt tax, should have the preference. Looking at the state of the revenue and to the probable amount of the deficiency next year, he hoped their Lordships would not assent to the bill.

LORD CRANWORTH said that such a step as that of refusing to concur in the repeal of a tax under the circumstances of the present case had never been taken by that House. The legal precedents cited by Lord Lynchurst were inapplicable to the case of a bill repealing a tax which formed part of the Budget.

LORD CHILMSFORD maintained that the precedents cited by Lord Lynchurst were in point, and applicable to the present case. If the House had the power and the right to reject this bill, there devolved upon their Lordships, he said, a corresponding duty. If they believed that the taking off this tax, at the same time that the tea and sugar duties were retained, was inexpedient, they were bound to reject it.

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL entered upon a defence of the Commercial Treaty and the Budget, and denied that the Government intended to break down the great system of indirect taxation and impose undue burdens upon property, expressing his conviction that our indirect taxation had arrived at a point at which it could not be maintained with safety to the country in time of peace. This was the opinion of all the members of the Government, and he proceeded to show how this declaration was reconcilable with their present financial policy. He justified the taxes they had repealed by asserting that they all came under one or another of the conditions of Sir R. Peel, the paper duty included, which interfered with processes. It was clear, he said, that this duty stood in the same category with the excise duties on soap, glass, and bricks, and he insisted that its repeal was in strict consistency with the principles of finance adopted by Parliament. He did not deny the legal power or right of that House to refuse its assent to any bill sent up from the other House; but legal power and legal right were wholly different from constitutional practice, and he suggested reasons why their Lordships should not exercise their legal power in this case, which would, he said, go to the very heart and root of the constitutional privileges of the House of Commons, there being no instance on record since the Revolution where their Lordships had thrown out a bill of the nature of supply proposed by the Government and adopted by the other House.

THE EARL OF DUNY said, with respect to the constitutional question, he should be satisfied to leave it on the footing on which it had been placed by Lord Lynchurst, notwithstanding the difference of opinion expressed by Lord Cranworth and other Lords. The Duke of Argyll had stated that there had been no instance in which that House had rejected a supply bill; but he (Lord Derby) pointed out an instance in which a bill of supply had been rejected; and, more than this, the present was not a supply bill. The main question, however, was the abolition of the paper duty and the objection to its repeal; and in supporting the amendment he performed only what he deemed a solemn duty, with no desire to embarrass the Government, still less to overthrow it. He did not theoretically defend the paper duty, and he thought it would be desirable to part with it if the finances permitted its repeal; but what he contended was, that, circumstanced as the country now was, the surrender of this tax was imprudent and reckless. Lord Derby then proceeded to discuss the financial part of the question, observing that he had listened to Mr. Gladstone's late financial statement with the conviction that the House of Commons had been blinded to its defects by the brilliancy of his rhetoric. He analysed that statement, and the process by which Mr. Gladstone had, he said, converted a large deficit into an apparent surplus of £164,000—a surplus which had already disappeared, without any provision to meet the serious deficiency of the ensuing year; and in this state of things it was proposed to throw away upwards of a million. Excess in the military expenditure for the China war, and the outlay for fortifications, had to be added to the Budget, and, taking the Chancellor of the Exchequer's own figures, he contended that in the present year there would be no surplus whatever, but a very considerable deficiency, which in 1861-62 would amount to £2,600,000. Lord Derby read copious extracts from the financial speeches of Mr. Gladstone, commenting upon the promises they contained and the expectations they held out, especially the pledge to relieve the tea and sugar of the working man; and declared that he objected to the bill on political as well as financial considerations.

After a reply by Lord Granville their Lordships divided, when the numbers



were as follow:—Content, 104; not content, 193; majority against the second reading, 89.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

## THE SICILIAN INSURRECTION.

Lord J. Russell, in reply to a question from Mr. Kinglake, said there was no intention on the part of the Austrian or Spanish Government of interfering in the affairs of Sicily.

## WINE LICENSES.

In a Committee of the whole House the amendments on the Refreshment Houses and Wine Licenses Bill were considered, and, after a long discussion and some verbal alterations, adopted. The clauses proposed to be incorporated in the bill were postponed until the report of the bill be brought up.

## THE BANKRUPTCY BILL.

On the motion for going into Committee on the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Bill, Mr. Vance objected to the extension given by the bill to the jurisdiction of the County Courts, as, in his opinion, it would bring many important claims before Judges not accustomed to adjudicate on such matters. The denial of the right of appeal was also open to the gravest objections.

Mr. Baseon thought an act of injustice would be committed on the messengers of the Court of Bankruptcy unless they were adequately compensated.

After a few words from Mr. Leslie and Colonel Sykes the House went into Committee on the bill. Up to clause 21 was passed, after considerable discussion, when the Chairman reported progress, and the House resumed. The Consolidated Fund (£9,500,000) Bill was read a third time and passed.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, MAY 23.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

## THE RIOTS AT ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST.

Lord DUNGANNON called attention to the continued disturbances on each succeeding Sunday in the church of St. George-in-the-East, and moved a resolution that sufficient power and energy has not been displayed in putting them down and bringing the offenders to punishment. He prefaced his motion with a denunciation of the proceedings as a scandal to religion, and observed that the conduct of the Rev. Bryan King was, to say the least of it, culpably injudicious. If the present law was not strong enough to preserve the peace, he thought that some efficient measure ought to be introduced for that purpose into Parliament as soon as possible.

Lord GRANVILLE declared that, as far as the law allowed, the police had always acted in the most energetic manner in quelling these riots. He hoped Lord Dunganon would withdraw his motion.

Lord WESSLEYDALE thought the law sufficiently strong as it stood, if it were only put in force.

Lord WICKLOW asked the Bishop of London if the allegations contained in a letter of the Rev. Bryan King against the Rev. Hugh Allen, accusing him of drunkenness and other faults, were true? The Bishop of London requested Lord Wicklow to read the letter in question.

Lord WICKLOW was proceeding to do so, when

Lord GRANVILLE appealed to their Lordships if they considered it correct that such allegations against an absent clergyman should be made in their House?

Lord CHELMSFORD agreed with the suggestion of Lord Granville.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE also counselled the same course.

The Bishop of London said, from what he knew of the Rev. B. King, he could not believe that he had brought such a charge as drunkenness against the Rev. H. Allen. He proceeded to defend the appointment of the Rev. H. Allen to the lectureship of St. George's-in-the-East, and explained that he had legally no option but to confirm the choice of the vestry. On the appointment of the Rev. Mr. Allen (he the Bishop of London) received a letter from the Rev. B. King containing certain objections against the Rev. H. Allen, but which he (the Bishop) did not entertain, as he received the highest testimonials from clergymen at the same time in favour of Mr. Allen's moral character. Mr. Allen, he believed, was a most energetic character, and, whatever his faults, he possessed one faculty most useful to a clergyman—namely, that of attracting people to listen to him. Turning from this personal matter, he strongly denounced the conduct of both parties in these disgraceful riots, and stated that even now he thought, if the subject were left in his hands, he could at once settle the matter.

The Bishop of CASHIRE bore testimony to the high moral character of Mr. Allen from his personal experience of him.

Lord GRANVILLE again interferred, and stated it as his opinion and that of the House that the discussion on Mr. Allen's character was disorderly.

Lord CHELMSFORD agreed with Lord Granville that the best course would be for Lord Dunganon to withdraw his motion.

Lord DUNGANNON, after a few remarks in reply, withdrew his motion.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and their Lordships adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

## THE HOUSE OF LORDS AND THE PAPER DUTY.

On moving that the House at its rising do adjourn until Thursday, Lord PALMERSTON gave notice that it was his intention on Thursday to move for a Committee to inspect the journals of the House of Lords in relation to any proceedings in that House regarding the Paper Duty Repeal Bill, and he thought it desirable that this Committee should be followed up by a Committee, which he should move for on Friday, to search for precedents. Her Majesty's Government, as added, disclaimed any intention of taking any step that would place the two Houses in a state of hostility.

Mr. WHALLEY asked when the House would receive some definite information on the subject?

Sir G. LEWIS said there was nothing to add to what had been stated by Lord Palmerston.

After other topics had been discussed, the motion for adjournment was agreed to, as well as another, moved by Lord Palmerston, that upon Thursdays, after Whitsuntide, Government orders of the day have precedence of notices of motions, and that notices of motions have precedence of orders of the day upon Fridays.

## COUNTY EXPENDITURE.

Sir J. TRELAHNEY obtained leave to bring in a bill to establish County Financial Boards for the assessing of county rates, and for the administration of county expenditure, in England and Wales.

## THE REGIUM DOMUM.

Mr. BAXTER moved a resolution that the grant annually made to nonconforming ministers in Ireland (commonly called the Regium Domum) should cease as speedily as is consistent with the just expectations of the recipients; and that no further grant be made on account of "new congregations," nor to any existing congregations after the present ministers shall have ceased to be the ministers of such congregations. Among other reasons for opposing this grant, he objected to it, he said, on financial grounds, on the ground of principle (as involving that of universal endowment), and because, in his opinion, it did more mischief than good. He asked the House to do only what it had done before, with the best effects, in relation to the Regium Domum to the Dissenters in England.

The motion was seconded by Mr. CROSSLAND, who observed that the grant was not to the advantage of the ministers themselves, and that the resolution would not interfere with any vested interest.

Mr. CONOLLY moved an amendment to the effect that the grant, instead of being annually voted, should be permanently placed upon the Consolidated Fund. He defended the grant upon the ground of authority, the sanction of statesman after statesman, and the repeated decisions of the House.

Mr. DAWSON seconded the amendment.

Mr. CARDWELL shortly replied to the objections to the grant urged by Mr. Baxter, and, tracing its history from the time of the Commonwealth, suggested that, considering the origin and nature of the grant and the long period during which it had been sanctioned, it could not now be withdrawn without serious consequences.

The amendment was negatived; and, upon a division, the original motion was likewise negatived by 217 to 53.

## THE CORONER'S OFFICE.

Mr. CORRETT called attention to the report of the Select Committee on the office of coroner, and moved for leave to bring in a bill in conformity with the recommendations in the report of the said Committee, which, he said, embodied six provisions, and he shortly explained their nature and object.

Sir G. LEWIS did not oppose the motion, which was agreed to.

## THE ROTTEN GUN-BOATS.

Sir F. SMITH moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the circumstances which have caused the alleged defective state of a considerable number of the gun and mortar boats and vessels of the Royal Navy. He was speaking in support of the motion, when the House was counted out, at a quarter past seven o'clock.

THURSDAY, MAY 24.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

Lord LYNDEN gave notice that he would move the second reading of the Church Rates Bill on Thursday, the 11th of June.

The Union of Benefices Bill and the Ecclesiastical Courts Jurisdiction Bill severally passed through Committee. The Consolidated Fund Bill (£9,500,000) was read a third time and passed.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

## THE PAPER DUTY QUESTION.

Lord PALMERSTON moved the appointment of a Committee to inspect the journals of the House of Lords in reference to any proceedings upon the Bill for the Repeal of the Duty upon Paper made in the United Kingdom, and to make a report thereof to the House.—The motion having been agreed to without observation, the noble Viscount then proceeded to the bar of the House and brought up a report containing the entry in the Lords' journals of the rejection of the Paper Duty Repeal Bill on Monday night. On the motion of the noble Viscount the Committee were ordered to look for precedents.

## LICENSES BILL.

Upon the consideration of this bill as amended, several additional clauses proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and other hon. members were discussed.

## CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES.

Mr. LAING moved that the House should go into Committee of Supply in order to vote certain sums on account of the Civil Service Estimates, amounting in the aggregate to £100,000, and extending over ten votes.

Several members having objected to vote these estimates on account, Mr. DISRAELI said hitherto those votes on account had been granted only in extraordinary circumstances—no such case now existed. He, therefore, objected to the House being now called upon to create an entirely new precedent.

Lord PALMERSTON assured the House that there was a financial necessity for the proposed vote, not because the Exchequer was empty, but because the Government had not yet obtained a Parliamentary authority to apply the money. In the absence of that authority great inconvenience must arise. It was not the fault of the Government that the Estimates had been delayed to so late a period of the Session.

After some further conversation the House divided, when the motion for going into Committee of Supply was carried by a majority of 135 to 109.

The House then went into Committee of Supply, when the votes alluded to were agreed to.

Amongst the votes taken was one of £2500 in aid of the works for the improvement and enlargement of the harbour of Malta. The estimate for the whole was £111,000, half of which was to be paid by the colonial Government.

## THE ANNEXATION QUESTION.

On the previous motion for going into Committee of Supply, Lord J. RUSSELL, in reply to Mr. Kinglake, said the Swiss Confederation had proposed to refer the question of Savoy to a Conference, and that her Majesty's Government had acquiesced in that proposal. Unless the Swiss Government withdrew from that proposition, or abandoned it, her Majesty's Government would continue to support it.

## LORD C. PAGET.—PERSONAL EXPLANATIONS.

Lord C. PAGET called attention to a matter personal to himself. He had received a letter that morning from the hon. member for Tewkesbury (Mr. Lygon), giving him notice that he should on that evening allude to the rumours that were afloat as to a connection existing between him (Lord C. Paget) and the house of Messrs. Green, the shipbuilders, of Blackwall.

Mr. LYGON disclaimed any hostile feelings in the matter, but thought it due to the noble Lord himself to afford him the opportunity of offering an explanation on the subject.

Lord C. PAGET said the rumour was that he was a partner in the house of Messrs. Green, of Blackwall, where the gun-boats were built—therefore, that he was a party to the building of those boats. The noble Lord then denied in the most distinct manner having had any connection with that house. He had certainly been a small shareholder in the Indian and Australian Packet Service, and although at that time he had the honour of receiving an invitation from the noble Viscount at the head of the Government to accept office in the Board of Admiralty, he respectfully declined that honour till he had parted with his shares.

## SIR JOHN BARNARD'S ACT REPEAL BILL.

The adjourned debate upon the second reading of this bill was resumed by Mr. BENTINCK, who contended that it would be dangerous to tamper with the laws that regulated public morality, and that if the bill were passed an enormous impetus would be given to gambling upon the Stock Exchange. The hon. gentleman moved as an amendment that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL opposed the amendment, and stated that the very stringency of Sir J. Barnard's Act had led to its evasion. Moreover, the Act referred to British funds only, and there was no check whatever upon speculations or time bargains in foreign stocks, railway shares, or other public undertakings.

After some discussion the House divided, when the second reading was carried by a majority of 181 against 53.

## THE TURF IN INDIA.

## NO. I. THE ROAD TO THE COURSE.

CONQUERING nations, as a matter of course, carry with them into subjugated provinces the sports and pastimes which characterise them as a nation, and which become gradually interwoven with the amusements of the race that has succumbed, whose tastes and sympathies also become impregnated with the habits and pleasures of the usurpers. But yet it requires time for the new institution to lay hold upon the sympathies and fancies of the people. It is a plant that must take deep root before it will flourish spontaneously, for it is very different to political institutions, which find a more genial soil for their transplantation. For instance, Great Britain may establish her splendid Constitution, her liberties, her social blessings, which none can participate in without experiencing their beneficial results; but it is quite another question when the glories of foxhunting, steeplechasing, yachting, boating, cricket, football, horse-racing, and other such manly amusements are under consideration, sports which gratify and delight the Englishman, and are what chiefly tend to make him what he is—manly, active, and courageous. A foreigner sees no great fun in any of these at first, until from experience he learns what real enjoyment they afford. Horses and horse-racing are the peculiar, particular, characteristic source of pleasure to an Englishman. The schoolboy's pony is his dearest object of delight, to have his "horse and chary" the ambition of the "Cit," and to keep his carriage the pride and hope of all.

But the Englishman outvies every nation in the alacrity with which he introduces his sports, wherever he may be located, and however temporary his sojourn may be. "All work and no play" is unintelligible to him even in the tented field, for, while he fearlessly confronts death and danger, and knows that it is his appointed lot to face

the imminent deadly breach

before another sun has set, he yet goes joyfully to the appointed meeting for some manly, healthy, invigorating sport or game, which will brace up his nerves, and render him doubly fit to face the not more arduous but more terrible encounter that will ensue.

Thus, as we all know, the Duke of Wellington had his pack of hounds in the Peninsula, which afforded a vast source of amusement to the officers of the British Army. We remember, at a later day, how steeplechases and racing were instituted before Sebastopol, and that the gallant couriers tried their mettle almost within range of the heavy guns of the fortress. We know how cricket was the all-absorbing amusement at one time, and that cricket and cannon balls coursed alike over the valley. And in still later times we know how even at Lucknow, ere the final storm had burst upon the heads of the miscreant mutineers, cricket and racing enlivened the British camp.

With our light-hearted neighbours, who are supposed to be of a temperament far more disposed to fun and amusement than ourselves, it would be imagined that they would ever lead the van in sport; but it has never been so. Their tastes are proverbially different from ours. Where an Englishman would build a racestand and trace a course, a Frenchman would have his café where he could play at dominoes, drink eau sucrée, and smoke his cigarette. Where the Englishman would mark out his cricket-ground, or establish his kennel of foxhounds, the Gaul would improvise a theatre, where, on open benches at any time of the day, he would sit for hours and listen to vaudevilles. Where, on the one hand, the islander at once institutes manly sports that tend to develop his muscular energies, to put him in training for laborious exertion, and at the same time put a hone to his daring and skill, the Frenchman is amply rewarded and gratified with pursuits and pleasures that would equally afford gratification to the fairer sex. In this respect the Frenchman and the Oriental are much alike. What does the Asiatic conqueror do to amuse himself, and beguile his weary hours in the lengthened measure of an Indian day? He has swept over a province, and subjugated the uncivilised tribes, or he is in the act of beleaguering some fortress before which his countless hordes are encamped, and he and his troops seek amusement. The Prince betakes

himself to his silver, amber-mouthed hookah, while the poorer soldier smokes his simple hubblebubble; and thus for hours do they repose in the enjoyment of a seventh heaven; but, again, like the Frenchman, they seek amusement in the display of actors, who in the Eastern camp are the nautch-girls, bevy of whom gratify and entrance the imagination of the inactive Hindoo by their rude gyrations, their wriggling convolutions, and hideous contortions. With such are they quite satisfied: something far more manly is needed by the Englishman.

The "glories of the turf" have, however, taken root in Continental Europe, and perchance may now flourish and extend until it eventuates in becoming a national pastime in each country; but it cannot be said that horse-racing as practised in England has a home in India among the native races, although the Asiatic is passionately attached to his horse, and nothing delights him more than to exhibit his speed. He is ever ready to back his horse to a considerable amount, and in this way many a contest is undertaken; but the idea of training and condition is beyond a native's conception; so long as his horse is plump and his coat glossy he is satisfied. He makes a match, the riders are mounted, and the goal appointed; a start effected, when whip and spur are unceasingly at work till the unfortunate steed, pumped to his last extremity, just staggers past the post, having shot off at first like an arrow from the bow. Where, however, the English troops are quartered race-meetings are almost invariably held, and these take place in what is called the cold weather—not that the synonym is to be read in its literal sense, but contrasted as explanatory of the season, which is not absolutely hot. Scarcely is there a cantonment in India that has not its racecourse and stand, varying in substantive attractiveness to a considerable extent. The finest stand is on the Calcutta course, which may be looked upon as the Epsom of the East; while the meetings that take place at Sonapore, a small place situated on the other side of the River Ganges, facing Dinapore, are the Doncaster of Hindostan. The meetings at Lucknow, Cawnpore, Meerut, Delhi, Agra, and other places, the names of which have become familiarised to English ears through the recent tragic events that have occurred there, were all of considerable importance; and at Lucknow more especially, where there was an independent Royal Court, the meeting was generally of a more Oriental character than those elsewhere, inasmuch as the King and Prime Minister usually gave cups and entered horses, as did frequently the wealthy eunuchs of the palace, who had imbibed the taste for the turf, and who vied most humorously with the English owners of studs by mimicking them, as far as was possible, in all the paraphernalia of the ménage. Some, indeed, engaged the services of English jockeys, and had an English superintendent of the stud, and unquestionably spared no expense in endeavouring to carry off the prizes by paying, as they did, fabulous prices for horses which they imported from England, Australia, and the Cape of Good Hope.

Many of the young Princes inoculated with sporting propensities likewise encouraged the turf, and these brought to the cords a mass of the turbaned tribe who, but for the interest attached to their masters' share in the performances of the day, would scarcely have been tempted to quit the precincts of their smoky hovels to witness the contention for equine or equestrian superiority.

Let us introduce our reader to an Indian meeting, and, if he will shake off drowsy sleep at the small hour of five in the morning—which will in all probability have been shaken off for him by his faithful domestic—we will quaff a cup of fragrant mocha, mount our Arabs, and canter over to the course.

And now let us pause on our way, and notice some of our companions of the road? Who is that prancing along on his blood Arabian? Why, one of the native Princes, who, like the Nana Sahib, patronises English sports and customs, talks English, wears patent leather boots and white kid gloves, Anglo-cut pantaloons, and with a deep purple, semi-Oriental, semi-European coat elaborately garnished with gold embroidery, and a velvet cap enriched and enlivened with diamonds of the purest water, that glitter again in the sun. He rides on an English saddle, but, to render the apparition more gorgeous, it is covered with scarlet velvet shabraque richly embroidered. He has no splendidly-attired domestic prancing in his rear, but a nimble though rather dirty horsekeeper, clad in a dingy scarlet livery with green edgings, runs either behind or ahead, making all speed to reach the course as soon as his princely lord, who, having espied the four-in-hand turn-out of one of the English officers, charged full of white faces with brilliant eyes, has operated with spur, and cut a frightful dash as he prances, and bows, and smiles, while his impetuous courser bounds past, urged on by spur and checked by curb. He is a great character, this native prince—gives picnics and fêtes, chaffs with the ladies, and keeps a tolerable stud of racers, one of which is in high favour for the King's Cup, which is to be run for to-day.

But, stay; here is a party of the *profratrum vulgus* in grief. It is old Sherry Doss, the Europe goods-merchant, in one of his buggies, which he charts out to unfledged ensigns and voiceless travellers; but Sherry Doss has been beguiled into handling the ribbons—a feat which was a thorough novelty to him, for his own style of conveyance is a native one drawn by horned cattle. Now, horned cattle are indisposed to elevate their hind legs, and they are guided by their tails, not by obstreperous reins, which, in this instance, through excess of looseness, have worked themselves under the mare's tail—an impropriety which she is resenting with strenuous uplifting of her iron-shod hoofs, which fly indiscriminately through the splashboard, to the annihilation of the buggy, and the more than probable fracturing of Oriental shinbones. The venerable horsekeeper flies to the head of the obstreperous quadruped, but no blandishments on his part check him in his eccentric movements; the splashboard is shattered to atoms, the native population have sought ignominious flight, the rapidity of which is enhanced unexpectably by the obtrusive intervention of equine hoofs. The buggy, however, is stoutly built, and the shafts and other portions are lashed round with strips of catgut and leather, and thus resolutely resist an utter annihilation, which the wearied nag, having discovered, he subsides into tranquility. The carcasses of the horsekeeper and the removal of the refractory rein from the confines of the quadruped's tail restore order. The Orientals, full of pluck, venture again to resume their seats, and amidst violent chirrupings, with pacific and admonitory appeals, the steed is led away with its holiday-seeking, sport-imbibing community, amidst the congratulatory observations of the passing throng.

There goes a native vehicle, purely Oriental, drawn by bullocks, who, under high pressure of the screw applied to their tails, canter along at an amazing speed, sending the dust flying in clouds. The vehicle itself is a springle article, and a supple native alone can sit in it, as it rolls rapidly over the uneven roads, without having his limbs dislocated and his teeth dislodged. There is no axle, but the wheels revolve on pins stuck into a side frame, and supported externally by struts and braces. The vehicle is a simple framework of bamboo, with a netting for a seat, and a light linen cover affording a nominal protection from the sun. It is designed for two, but by the facility of packing up and interlacing their nether limbs, for which Orientals are distinguished, four, five, and six burly fellows may be seen enjoying themselves in this by no means enviable equipage, smoking their hubblebubbles with the utmost complacency and satisfaction, as if they were bowling along the macadamised road in a spacious, light-sprung barouche. See! they dash along, and nearly ride over a sporting pair who are sharing the back of a half-starved, attenuated pony, whose daily life consists in travelling twenty miles out into the jungle to bring in a goodly load of grass for his master's horses—an aged one of a splendid breed of diminutive animals that, without doubt, bear in their veins the best blood in the world, not excepting the Arabian. We have seen the small pony of India, properly trained, that has all but competed with the full-sized Arab of the best blood, also highly trained, and which has beaten hollow the finest horses that were untrained; they were ponies under thirteen hands, but perfect racehorses in miniature. We have seen the half mile done in fifty-one seconds, which we imagine our readers will confess is an astonishing style of getting over the ground for a diminutive steed carrying seven stone.

(To be continued.)

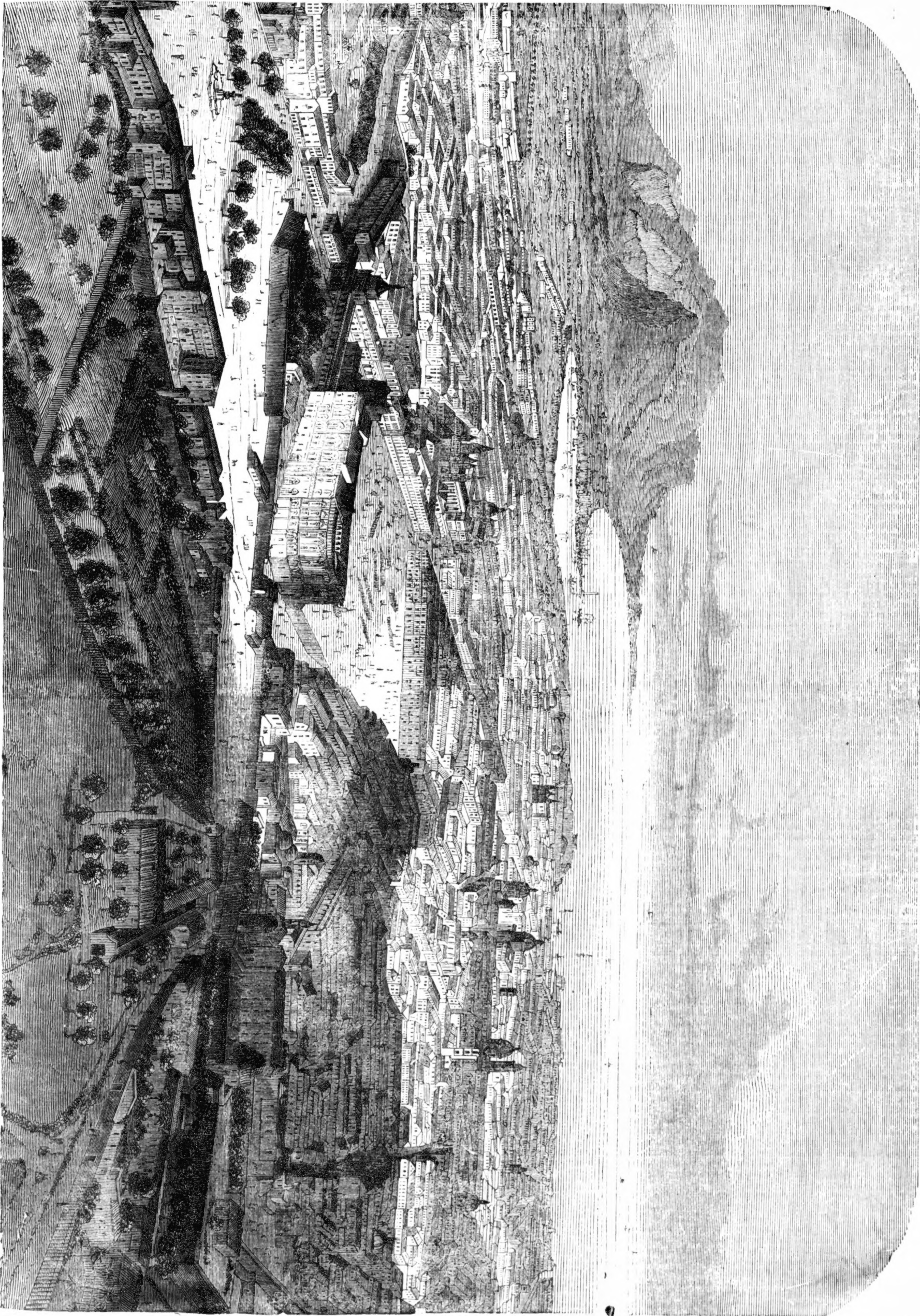




THE TURF IN INDIA.—THE ROAD TO THE COURSE.—(FROM A DRAWING BY THE LATE CAPTAIN G. ATKINSON.)

LOGGANS.





BIRDEYE VIEW OF PALERMO, THE CAPITAL OF SICILY.



## PALERMO.

SCARCELY a month has elapsed since the first flash of the Sicilian insurrection was seen at Messina, and already the flame has spread till it has reached Palermo, and involved the whole island. So rapid has been its progress that on the 5th of May the Royal troops were completely blockaded between the sea and the insurgents, who were sufficiently powerful to keep them in check; and, although they held possession of the towns, they could make no successful resistance to a rising so spontaneous and general. Even when a proclamation was issued declaring the town of Palermo to be no longer in a state of siege, it was probably only during the time that more active measures were being adopted by the insurgents, for it was soon after reported that in five of the principal churches shouts for Italy and liberty were raised; and on the evening of the 12th 10,000 of the populace, whom the police were unable to disperse from the promenades and public squares, were confronted by the troops, who fired upon them, killing three of the leaders and wounding several others.

At this juncture the city of Palermo is the centre of European interest, and we have therefore deemed it desirable to present to our readers the accompanying View of the Sicilian capital, and to illustrate it with some descriptive remarks.

Beautifully situated on the northern coast of the island, its wide bay half shut in by lofty hills, Palermo is one of the most imposing cities in Europe; and, seen from the sea, its lofty palaces and cathedrals have a truly magnificent appearance, not diminished by the fact of its being built with great regularity. Surrounded by walls, defended by several batteries, and entered by twelve gates, it is intersected by two fine streets, the meeting of which forms the *Quattro Cantoneri*, an octagonal space, the centre of which is occupied by a fountain, as shown in the Engraving. This place, beside being surrounded by beautiful buildings of Grecian architecture, is ornamented by a number of fine statues. The streets, like those of Naples, are paved with blocks of lava, though, as in the case of the last-named city, booths, stalls, and all sorts of projections serve to obstruct the pathway. The absence of public squares is remedied, first, by the *Marina*, a magnificent terrace of about eighty yards in width, and extending to the distance of a mile along the bay, and the *Flora*, a sort of public garden, at the end of the *Marina*, exquisitely contrived, and containing statues, fountains, rustic temples, and those works of art which are so well calculated to increase the means of popular enjoyment. Singularly enough, the public buildings of Palermo are generally of an incongruous style of architecture. The most important are—the Cathedral, the lofty dome of which is adorned with sculpture. This edifice contains some fine sepulchral monuments, executed in porphyry; amongst these is that of the Emperor Frederick II. and that of King Roger the Norman. Then, there is the Church of San Giuseppe, with its columns of grey marble; and the Royal Palace, a massy irregular pile, consisting of the Chapel of King Roger, with its rich mosaics, the Armoury, the Picture Gallery, and an Observatory, the same from which the planet Ceres was discovered by Piazzi. Palermo contains upwards of sixty convents; but the University does not seem to prosper, although the public library is generally well attended, and is managed with ability. There are also, beside the three theatres, several literary establishments, four hospitals, and other charitable institutions. The trade of Palermo is considerable, and much of it may be attributed to its fine roadstead and harbour. At a short distance from the shore the water reaches from twenty to twenty-three fathoms in depth; and the harbour, formed by a mole extending 400 yards into the sea, contains two ports, the inner one being reserved for the Government, and the outer for merchant vessels. A lighthouse and battery protect the extremity of the mole.

Passing from the power of the Phœnicians, the Carthaginians made Palermo the capital of this part of their territory, and a centre of commerce. More than two centuries before the Christian era the Romans had ensured its prosperity by conferring upon it the privileges of a free town; but the Saracens obtained possession of it and held it till the year 1072, when Roger the Norman founded the kingdom of Sicily. It is now the seat of a Supreme Court which governs the whole island, and of a Criminal Court for the province. Many objects of interest, whether belonging to ancient or modern art, in Palermo have been destroyed by the earthquakes to which it is liable, and by the perhaps not less terrible political convulsions to which it has so often been subject.

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## ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1860.

## LORD BROUGHAM'S DISCOURSE AT EDINBURGH.

We have always maintained, as our readers know, the paramount importance of what are called social questions. Political discussion is inevitable in a newspaper, and may be so conducted as to add much to its educational value; but inquiries relating to society underlie all others, and can never be judged of by their prominence at any given time in the State. A manifesto by the last new Emperor or the last new reformer in Europe naturally carries all before it for the time. But a manifesto by Lord Brougham on education helps to determine what kind of citizens the next generation shall be; and on that result the fate of both Emperor and reformer will depend. Such would be our apology, if apology were needed, for saying a few words about the recent speech of Lord Brougham in the northern capital. But who is not willing to hear him or to hear of him? Eloquent wisdom is lived in the old statesman, like honey in the aged oak of the forests. He delighted one generation by his promise, helped a second by his action, and is now instructing a third from his experience.

The first thing that strikes one after reading the oration under discussion is how closely the good and wise men of different ages are linked together—in sympathy, as in natural sequence. To hear some orators of a newer school than Brougham's—men not to be compared with him in genius, but who owe their freedom indirectly to the exertions of such as he—one would fancy that our age was cut adrift from the past, that it owed nothing to anybody, and that everything was subordinate to its notions and desires of the hour. Brougham is a reformer, and has achieved reforms as well as proposed them. But it would seem that in extreme age, as in youth, he is not at all this man of the day, but a man who brings all that is good in many ages to bear on the immediate improvement of one. To be an orator, says he, you must study Demosthenes; to be a man of science, you must study Euclid. There was a time when to talk like this was to talk truism. But precisely the important fact now is, that Lord Brougham gives his sanction

in 1860 to what many of our contemporaries have rejected as a commonplace of their predecessors. Yet nobody, we suppose, will pretend that whatever is newest in speculation is in advance of or beyond the cognisance of a man like Brougham. Why, the best and freshest modern thought was circulated by him and his comrades as a novelty long before it reached the twenty thousand improvers of mankind now living. And it is just because he innovated whilst he formed himself by these old studies that his testimony to their value is worth so much. He shows us that he became a sound reformer by studies which the later reformers always try to depreciate; and that a lifelong experience has confirmed him in his love for the favourite pursuits of his youth. We put it to the new generation which reads this discussion of his whether there is not a close connection between this fact and the superior dignity and estimation of the "old school" of social teachers over the new? Why is despotism stronger on the Continent, and democracy degenerating in America, but because the Broughams, Burkes, De Tocquevilles, and such men, have been superseded in their leadership of the movement by persons of less instruction, of more violent temper, and of irreverent habits of thinking about all the wise, dead or living, who are not needed by them for their temporary objects.

Lord Brougham's emphatic testimony to the value of classical study is tenfold increased in importance by the fact that he was one of the earliest patrons of the *Penny Magazine*. He knows all that can be said for making knowledge more popular and more accessible; and he still thinks that we cannot be first-rate in any branch of intellectual production known to the ancients without being familiar with what they have done. He has been helping all his life the men whose object has been to make reading general, and he still says that one subject is quite enough as the main or staple employment of a reader. This kind of warning will not deter some of the exaggerated specimens of the *Mechanics' Institute* culture from attempting tasks that are beyond their reach, and holding a language quite inconsistent with their attainment. But it may serve to teach their betters how to make their knowledge thorough; and so assist them in retaining their social leadership. Knowledge may be "spread," and yet spread so thin that, like meagre bread and butter, the butter may be a kind of mockery of the bread.

While thanking Lord Brougham for this part of his speech, we must say a word about a portion of it the lessons of which were more directly political. The venerable orator dwelt markedly on a tendency which he perceives in our age to worship mere force and military glory to the neglect of the triumphs of peace, science, and civilisation. Probably the immediate occasion of this was the success of Thiers's "History of the Empire," every volume of which feeds the passion for military glory among our French neighbours. But, apart from this work, there has been a tendency of the kind perceptible during late years. In some degree it is a reaction against excess in an opposite point of view, which, as far as it has led to a better appreciation than there used to be of such governing men as Cromwell and others, has done good. Still, Lord Brougham was right to remind his hearers what the proper work of this age is. No good men will now encourage the war spirit further than is necessary for purposes of defence or for the maintenance of national independence and honour. What is more, it is abundantly clear that the military spirit (carried farther than this) is favourable to despotism; and that despotism now afflicts Europe not in such rude forms as it did in older times, but in more debasing ones. This last point may deserve fuller treatment on another occasion. For the present we wish only to thank Lord Brougham for reminding us how learning, and tradition, and the cause of peace are bound up together.

## SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

THE QUEEN and Court arrived at Osborne on Saturday.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY was celebrated on Friday (the 18th). The Royal standard was hoisted on the churches and other public buildings, the church bells rang a merry peal, and the Queen herself, in the afternoon, held a Drawing-room. In the evening most of the Cabinet Ministers gave grand banquets, and the shops of the Royal tradesmen were illuminated.

THE QUEEN has purchased the picture of "The Governess," painted by Miss Osborn, and exhibited at the Royal Academy.

SOME OF THE INFLUENTIAL MEN OF MANCHESTER have proposed that Mr. Holman Hunt's picture should be purchased for their new Free Art Gallery, and that £8000 should be subscribed by eight individuals residing in Manchester, with the view of offering that sum for the picture. Already three gentlemen have put down their names for the amount.

STEPS HAVE BEEN TAKEN to reopen the Polytechnic Institution in Regent-street. The new company has nearly completed the subscription list.

COUNT DE MONTMOLIN and his brother Fernando are in London. It is asserted that their other brother, Don Juan, who has always Cabrera by his side, will protest against the renunciation by his eldest brother.

THE FRENCH CUSTOMS RECEIPTS of last month suffered the enormous decline of nearly fifty per cent as compared with those of the same month last year, in consequence of the state of suspense in which French industry and commerce find themselves since the publication of the commercial treaty.

ST. JOHN'S ABBEY FARM, near Colchester, has been purchased for the purposes of a military drill-ground. The extent of the farm is about one hundred and sixty acres.

THE BRITISH OAK IS IN DANGER. A correspondent assures the *United Service Gazette* that, unless means are devised for preventing the decay of the oak-tree by the insects that produce gall-nuts, there will not be a single oak left in the course of a few years.

THEODORE PARKER, the eminent American author, died at Florence on the 16th. He passed away without pain, and conversed to the last, regretting only that he could not live to finish much work he longed to do.

THE WHOLE OF THE TARTAR POPULATION in the Crimea is about to emigrate to Turkey. The *Nord* says that the Russian Government, irritated and annoyed by the Tartar hostility evinced during the Crimean War, has ordered the Tartars to remove into the interior of Russia or emigrate to Turkey, and naturally enough they chose the latter course.

A NUMBER OF FRENCH RESIDENTS in SWITZERLAND, in refutation of statements that they as a class had been exposed to insults in their adopted country, have made public declarations to the contrary.

A LACONIC DESPATCH was lately received by the Governor of Malta from the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands requesting the loan of a hangman, as his services were very much required. All the expenses of his passage, as well as a proper remuneration for himself, would be defrayed by the Ionian Government.

THE ETON COMMEMORATION DINNER is fixed for to-day (Saturday), and will be held at Willis's Rooms. Lord Wodehouse will take the chair.

THE YORKSHIRE PAPERS give an account of a heavy storm of hail and rain, accompanied, in some instances, by lightning and thunder, which passed over the southern part of the county, and did considerable damage.

SIR HUGH ROSE is formally appointed Commander-in-Chief in India; and Sir William Mansfield Commander-in-Chief at Bombay.

A SPECIAL COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL was held on Saturday for the purpose of presenting the freedom of the city of London to Captain McClintock, for his great exertions in the late Arctic expedition. The gallant gentleman was most cordially received, and gracefully acknowledged the compliment paid him.

OWING TO A HEAVY FALL OF RAIN an immense mass of about 1000 tons gave way from Dover Cliff, and fell with a terrific crash.

THE CHAIR OF MODERN HISTORY at CAMBRIDGE, vacant ever since the death of Sir James Stephen, has been filled by the appointment of the Rev. Charles Kingsley.

A BROTHER of a NOBLEMAN well known on the turf is said to have been expelled from a London club for stealing candles.

A TAILOR at Somers-town tied his goose round his neck and drowned himself in a water-butt. On searching his person nearly £100, in notes and gold, was found secreted and carefully sewn in his trousers.

NORTH SHIELDS has been the scene of disgraceful riots, originated by a number of the Northumberland Artillery Militia, stationed at Tynemouth Castle.

HEAVY RAINS have carried away a portion of the railway between Cairo and Suez. Travellers to and from India have thereby been delayed two days.

SIR JOHN RIVETT CARNAC, M.P. for Lymington (Hants), has resigned his seat on account of ill health. Lord George Lennox, a Conservative, and Mr. H. R. Grenfell, a Liberal, and private secretary to Sir Charles Wood, the Secretary of State for India, are candidates for the vacant seat.

MADAME RISTORI has had a narrow escape of being poisoned. Her physician had ordered her a potion with fifteen drops of laudanum in it, but the chemist who made up the prescription put in thirty drops by mistake. The symptoms produced by this overdose were for a short time alarming, but the lady has now quite recovered.

THE REV. FRÉDÉRIC LEICESTER's collection of pictures was disposed of on Saturday at the rooms of Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods. Twenty-nine pictures in all realised the large sum of £4565.

THE GREAT FLOWER SHOW at the CRYSTAL PALACE will take place to-day (Saturday). The arrangements for the great international musical festival of the Orphéistes of France, in June next, are progressing in the most satisfactory manner.

OSMAN PACHA, the first Chamberlain of the Sultan, who was dismissed a short time ago, has been arrested on a charge of having embezzled £2,000,000 piasters.

THE COUNT DE CHAMBORE is likely to go to Rome; but his presence in that city while so many French troops are there will hardly be agreeable to the Emperor Napoleon.

THE BULGARIANS have forwarded a monster petition to Constantinople in which the Porte is requested to separate them from the Orthodox (Russian) Church.

A CONSERVATORY seven hundred feet in length is about to be erected in Kew Gardens. It will probably be the grandest horticultural building in the world.

WORKMEN are now employed in Fenchurch-street and Leadenhall-street laying down five hundred feet of iron pavement to form a tramway with grooves, to prevent the slipping of horses. An iron roadway was commenced two years since in the same locality, but was soon after taken up, the experiment having failed.

THE STEAMER *Alster*, which arrived at Antwerp a few days ago from London, had on board thirty-five Irishmen, on their way to join the army under General de Lamoricière.

THE PEACE SOCIETY held its anniversary meeting on Tuesday night, Mr. Pease, M.P., occupying the chair. The Commercial Treaty was, of course, strongly approved of as a sure means of promoting feelings of amity between France and England.

LORDS SHAFTESBURY and ELCHO have written to the newspapers, appealing to shopkeepers to close their shops at two o'clock on Saturdays, so that their "young men" might have time for drill in volunteer corps. A tradesman makes the counter suggestion that Lords Elcho and Shaftesbury, and the aristocracy generally, should give their men-servants a weekly half-holiday for the same purpose.

## LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

THE entire number of Peers is 458, of whom 14 are minors, leaving 444 capable of voting. On Monday night there were present, 251; *proxies*, 46; total, 297. There were, therefore, 147 that did not vote. This, I am told, is the largest division which the Lords have had for many years. The whip on both sides was a very energetic one; but the calculations have turned out to be incorrect, for nobody expected more than fifty majority against the bill. But this incorrectness is not to be wondered at, for you cannot ascertain the minds of Peers as you can the intentions of members of the Lower House. You can summon noble Lords by letter, and that is nearly all that can be done; for, as Peers have no constituents, those varied influences which are brought to bear upon M.P.s when a great fight approaches are not available in the Upper House. Nor is it safe to canvass Peers to ascertain what they mean to do. You may generally do this with safety in the Commons, but Peers are grand, proud people, and are apt to fly out if pressed too hard. There can be no doubt now that anxiety for the revenue had very little to do with this move in favour of the paper duty. This is a mere cloak. The move was really inspired by hatred to the cheap press, and to Mr. Gladstone, his Budget, and the Treaty. Conservatism does not like cheap literature. It never did and never will. "Knowledge is power;" and this your Conservative knows as well as your Radical does, and knew it long before Lord Bacon packed the sentiment in an aphorism. I believe that there is no man in the world that the Conservatives so thoroughly dislike as the Chancellor of the Exchequer. They look upon him as a dangerous innovator—the very impersonation of change, in short; and hence their hatred. They hoped that this defeat in the Lords would drive Gladstone from office; and it was this hope that sent them down in such crowds to the House of Commons on Tuesday night, and made them stretch their necks with such eager anxiety when Lord Palmerston rose to move the adjournment of the House till Thursday. But, from all I hear, they will be disappointed. It was in Gladstone's heart to throw up the Chancellorship in disgust, I am told; and, if he had done so, Mr. Milner Gibson would have followed his example; but it is said that Lord Palmerston would not listen for a moment to such an intention. "Why should you resign," Lord Palmerston is reported to have said, "any more than I? for I am pledged to the bill, and am as much responsible for it as you are, and it is not my intention to resign."

The motion for a Committee to search for precedents may or may not lead to further steps. Some sanguine people imagine that it means a serious conflict between the two Houses, but I don't believe that there will be anything of the sort. In fact, there are no tenable grounds for a fight. The Lords have acted clearly against the spirit of our Constitution. Of that there cannot be a question, for every schoolboy knows that the people of England ought to be taxed only through their representatives; but, as my Lords are right according to the letter, what can be said? This step, however, of the Lords will lead to serious inconveniences, I apprehend, in the end. One is easily perceivable as likely to arise. Every interest that feels itself aggrieved by fiscal or financial change will, after it has failed in the Commons, press the Lords for relief; and if my Lords listen, and attempt to give redress, it is easy to see that soon—and that not very far in the future—the two Houses must get into antagonism and fight it out. Let us hope, however, that the House of Peers, contented with having shown that it was not dead, but only sleeping, will retire again to rest.

The public has already heard that Mr. Albert Smith expired at eight o'clock on Wednesday morning (the day before his forty-fourth birthday), after a sudden and most severe attack of bronchitis. His death was unexpected until within a few hours of its occurrence, and he himself was unconscious of its approach. He had never thoroughly recovered the epileptic seizure of five months since, and by which his constitution was so enfeebled as to prevent his making any active struggle against his last illness. His biography has been already written in the columns of this Journal by one with whom he lived for ten years in strictest intimacy and almost daily companionship. To the events therein recorded have but to be added his voyage to China and the entertainment resulting therefrom, his marriage, and his death. No man at one time had more enemies; no man more completely lived down slender and sneers, finally rising to a height of almost unexampled popularity. His death leaves a blank in London society which will probably never be filled; but to those few who knew him both in his struggling days and in the time of his prosperity, and, throughout all, recognised his hearty, plain, affectionate, and charitable disposition, his loss is irreparable.

THE WEEKLY METHODIST SOCIETY.—The Rev. Samuel Doudland Waddy, the President of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference, announced on Monday evening, at the Home Missionary meeting in City-road Chapel, that it appeared from the returns just received by him from the various districts of Methodism (except the Isle of Man and two others), that there was an increase this year of 15,460 full members, and 24,000 were members "on probation."



## THE DERBY DAY.

THE Derby Day and all relating to it is a tale which has been told more or less completely for the last eighty-four years; and, to do it justice, we may say it is about the only tale that will bear telling so often. One fine Derby Day is, in a general way, as like another as two peas; yet even the most constant frequenter of the race finds, in its rush and whirl, its fun, noise, toil, and hurried incidents, something ever new.

The road on Wednesday was as indescribable as ever. On it might be seen everything that would go upon wheels, and not a few which, as it eventually turned out, would not go at all. The quadrupeds, as a matter of course, were as numerous and not less varied, comprising a liberal percentage of those that wouldn't go and those that couldn't, and never should have been tried at all. All through Clapham and Cheam the road was lively, and the turnpikes as annoying and obstructive as ever. The "villa residences" and "eligible family mansions" were stuccoed over with fair spectators, beginning with young ladies in charming morning costume in the gardens, making believe to be indifferent to drags and Guardsmen, and ending at the upper windows with a perfect show of babes and nurslings, apparently not a whit the less interested because they knew nothing of the matter. Passing Merton, the evidences of mishaps became more numerous; and now and then was met a party looking wrathfully at the ill-conditioned brute that had brought them to grief, or else (as near the course) it was a bony animal who had died outright, and reduced the blue-veiled clerks to the unpleasant necessity of passing the night under a hedge or getting into the shafts themselves. Of course, for these last there was no want of consolation in the way of liberal offers from the passers-by to let their friends know where they were, that the servant might be sent for them at bedtime, with friendly intimations now and then that the lamented decease of the quadruped would necessitate their calling for "orders" next day on foot. It seems strange, but it is no less true, that, somehow or other, it is generally the very ambitious equipages which thus fall short. The costermonger, with his family of nine inside, and a select circle of immediate relatives on the shafts, manages to jog on well enough. The hill up to the course is, however, the great touchstone of equine merit, and at this point it is astonishing the unanimity with which horses appear to entertain the idea that they have done enough. The "gay" animals, that have been entering short protests on their hind legs all the way down, now come out in their true colours; and the result is a dead stop for some ten minutes, till the refractory brute is lashed into a field, when it is suddenly discovered that another animal—of course in the narrowest part of the road—has become so reconciled to standing still that it is difficult to persuade him to move on again.

At last, however, mingling with the crowd of pedestrians from both the railways, the whole stream pours on to the course, and settles down for the time, if we may so term it, into a vast metropolis, in all save the houses. On Wednesday it was crowded as we have seldom seen it. The Hill, the Stand, the Corner were black with one dense mass of human beings of every grade, from peers to pickpockets. "Aunt Sallys" were this time too many for their admirers, and their battered countenances were left unnoticed by the crowd who thronged in little groups all over the course to gaze upon the real battering of countenances afforded by a glove repetition of the contest between Heenan and Sayers. There is no disguising the fact that the "noble art of self-defence," as exemplified on Wednesday by the minor luminaries of the ring, all over the ground, was the attraction of the day. Even the light of science paled before the excitement of "stopping," "feinting," or "hitting with the left;" and the men with voltaic batteries, hitherto so patronised, in vain besought the passers-by to take the most astounding shocks for "only one ha'penny." The crowd at once gathered round the scene of the mimic combat, where the usual formalities of the ring were observed with croll precision, and where, somewhat moved by applause, but greatly animated by subscriptions, the men proceeded to hit each other with a skill and vigour that drew blood freely from both mouth and nose. In some encounters there was a very fair amount of skill shown, and, considering that the day was hot, the hitting hard, and that the sallow vagabonds had been at it all the day, the exhibition of endurance was not the least astonishing part of it.

The first race on the Derby Day is very much akin to the first dull piece on a Boxing-night. It enables people to take their places, and nothing more. On Wednesday it seemed scarcely to answer even this slight purpose, for the course was again thronged as soon as the horses passed. It was not till the clamour of the bell warned people that the event was near at hand that the multitude fairly settled down for that great race, on which, one way or the other, throughout the country, more than a million is annually staked.

The horses canter up the course in twos and threes. Some take it leisurely as if they ran for the Derby once a week; others skim the ground like frightened deer, bounding along with beating nostrils and distended eyes, in spite of every effort of their jockeys to pull them in. As they go to the starting-point a great hush comes upon the multitude, who seem feverish with expectation, and the silence is only broken by the gratuitous announcements of noisily scamps outside the course that they "bet on this race to win or lose," whatever that may mean. The bell rings a warning peal, and the race for the Derby has commenced. For a few seconds, which seem like hours, the group of horsemen is hidden, but at last it emerges on the hill a little restless knot, which apparently a tablecloth might cover. The hum of expectation deepens into a roar of delight and wild excitement, and, as the dull reverberation of the hoofs is heard coming up the straight, there is a shout of "Hats off!" and some 200,000 people stand bareheaded, with their white faces glancing in the sun, as they strain their gaze with painful eagerness down the course. Nearer and nearer comes the ruck of horses. Men shout, they don't know why, as the bright group, with some few horses leading, and all goaded to their maddest speed, come flying up. Hats go into the air, handkerchiefs are waved with cries and cheers and clapping of hands as they thunder up and past. It's Wizard!—it's Thormanby!—it's the Empire! shout the crowd, as they overwhelm the police and follow madly after them. No one knows anything till pigeons are seen flying in all directions, and there is great cheering at the chair as a black and white number goes up at the post. It is Thormanby after all—and the Derby of 1860 is as much a thing of the past as the first race that was ever seen at Epsom.

The favourites at starting were Mr. Nichol's Wizard (5 to 2), Mr. Merry's Thormanby (5 to 1), and Mr. Ten Broeck's Empire, an American horse (5 to 1). Thormanby came in first and the Wizard second; the third place was filled by Captain Christie's Horror, against which horse the odds were 20 to 1 at starting. Thormanby ran home an easy winner, by a length and a half; four lengths separated the second from the third, and four lengths the third from the fourth. Empire was fifth.

The defeat of this horse was a great discouragement to the American party, who had calculated with much confidence upon being enabled to carry the champion's belt and the blue ribbon of the turf to America. Prior to the race an objection was lodged against Empire on the ground that the horse was not of the age described.

Mr. Merry was warmly congratulated on the success of his horse, and it is said that he wins, in bets alone, upwards of £70,000.

The value of the stakes, deducting the money to be paid to the second horse, the judge, and towards expenses, is £3650.

FUNERAL OF SIR CHARLES BARRY.—The remains of Sir Charles Barry were interred on Tuesday in the nave of Westminster Abbey. A vast array of gentlemen—members of the Church, of the Senate, and of the Arts—joined the funeral procession, which consisted of the hearse, fourteen or fifteen mourning-coaches, about fifty private carriages, and some four or five hundred gentlemen on foot. The union-jack was hoisted half-mast high on the Victoria Tower, while from the smaller towers black flags were suspended. The Society of British Architects issued a notice that persons attending the funeral would be expected to present themselves in deep mourning—a fitting tribute to those who attended the funeral of Robert Stephenson in all sorts of mourning colours. The notice had a good effect; but there were, notwithstanding, many ladies present whose costume would have been highly proper in a theatre, but was quite out of place at a funeral.

## LORD BROUGHAM'S INSTALLATION AT EDINBURGH.

THE installation of Lord Brougham as Chancellor of the University of Edinburgh—the crowning ceremonial of its new constitution—took place on Friday, the 18th, in the Music Hall, Edinburgh. His Lordship, attired in the robes of the Chancellor of the University, was conducted to the chair amid the cheers of a crowded assembly, amongst which were Sir David Brewster, Vice-Chancellor and Principal; the Lord Provost, the Solicitor-General, Professor Christison, Bailie Grieve, Dr. Alexander Wood, and Dr. Brown, members of the University Court; the Lord Justice Clerk, Lord Neaves, Dean Ramsay, &c.

His Lordship's address occupied about two hours in the delivery. Towards its close he appeared to be much exhausted, and his voice became so weak as to be heard with difficulty in the more remote parts of the hall. Every sentence was listened to with the utmost attention, and the address, which had been frequently interrupted by bursts of applause, was followed by enthusiastic acclamations. After a brief and touching allusion to the teachers and fellow-students of his earlier days, his Lordship referred to the mutual advantages arising from the number of students attracted to this University from all parts of the world, saying:—

While we gather hints for our improvement from others we greatly benefit them, and the blessed interests of peace are promoted by the natural tendency of men's minds to look back with satisfaction upon their residence here, and to cherish the remembrance of the lessons taught. Thus, upon the memory of our dearest neighbours in Europe there will remain impressed the great truths that popular rights can exist and be respected without the tyranny of the populace—that liberty does not necessarily degenerate into licentiousness—and that abject slavery is not the only refuge from anarchy. Our kindfolk of the New World may in after life recollect having known a community in which a Church is established without the existence of a single civil disqualification attached to religious belief—a community in which the most enlightened and respectable citizens do not abstain from taking their share in public proceedings—in which the interference of the multitude with the administration of justice is a thing unheard of, regarded as incredible—and in which the irresponsible mob tyrant, the instant that one of his many heads appears, is at once put down by the ordinary action of the law. Above all, our American friends may reflect with satisfaction on having been educated in a city famous for being the first to declare by its Judges the great law that a slave's fetters fall from him the moment he touches British ground. The natives of Southern Europe—but none such will be suffered by their despot to resort hither—must learn without our instructions, if experience has not already taught them, the nature of a tyrant.

He then urged the selection of branches of study for especial cultivation, so as to avoid the tendency to produce mediocrity in all. Lord Brougham then dwelt at considerable length on the claims of Greek oratory and the ancient system of analysis to a fuller study than they obtained at present. On the seductiveness of eloquent writing Lord Brougham said:—

Historians and political reasoners—the instructors of the people—have ill discharged their duty, partaking largely of the illusions of the vulgar which they were bound to dispel. Dazzled by the spectacle of their great abilities, and still more by their successful exertions, they have held up to admiration the worst enemies of mankind—the usurpers who destroyed their liberties, the conquerors who shed their blood, men who, in their pursuit of power or of fame, made no account of the greatest sufferings they could inflict on their fellow-creatures. The worst cruelty, the vilest falsehood, have not prevented the teachers of the world from bestowing the name of Great upon these scourges. Instead of holding up to our admiration the "pride, pomp, and circumstance of war," it is the historian's duty to make us regard with unceasing delight the ease, worth, and happiness of blessed peace. He must remember that "peace hath her victories, no less renowned than wars," and to celebrate these triumphs of science, and the extension and security of freedom, in the improvement of national institutions and the diffusion of general prosperity.

His Lordship then referred to Napoleon and Washington, saying of the latter, "It will be the duty of his friends to omit no occasion of commemorating this illustrious man." He also pointed out several historical characters who suffered or gained by the one-sided character of historical portraiture, and referred to the sufferings brought on the French people by their worship of Napoleon the Great—a truly disinterested admiration, for which they paid the price in the loss of liberty and the miseries of war:—

It was said that the present ruler of France returned from his successful campaign impressed with a deep sense of its horrors, and that his wise devotion to the peaceful improvement of his country had been stimulated by the recollection of the scenes he had witnessed. Let us hope and trust that no vile flatterer will ever succeed in tempting him to abandon this course, and that he will join all virtuous and rational men in discountenancing the feeling which, under his predecessors, was productive of such misery to France and to the world—feelings which still imposed on all neighbouring nations the heavy cost of increasing watchfulness and preparations.

His Lordship at great length entered into the question of the proofs of natural religion, strongly urging the necessity of combating the errors of Hume. He concluded as follows:—

But most important, and, to our feeble nature, most consolatory, is the impression which our study of this vast subject leaves of perfect wisdom being accompanied by active benevolence. This is declared by all the world around—is deeply felt in all the sentiments of our mind. We find everywhere abundant proofs that we live under a Ruler who, unlike human lawgivers, far or near, proclaims rewards rather than denounces punishment. Above all, there is a necessity of making upon the mind of early youth impressions which can never wear out by lapse of time or betrayed by the rival influences of other contemplations, or be obliterated by the cares of the world. The lessons learned and the feelings engendered or cherished will shed their auspicious influence over the mind through life, protecting against the seductions of prosperous fortune, solacing in affliction, preparing for the great change that must close the scene by habitual and confident belief in "the King eternal, immortal, invisible, the only wise God," and the humble hope of immortality which the study of His works has inspired, and which the gracious announcements of His word abundantly confirm.

DEATH OF MR. ALBERT SMITH.—We have to announce the death of Mr. Albert Smith. He appeared as usual in his entertainment at the Egyptian Hall on Monday evening. He afterwards had a sudden and severe attack of bronchitis, which prevented his reappearance on Tuesday; and on Wednesday morning he died. Mr. Smith was born in 1816, at Chertsey, and was educated at Merchant Taylors' School. He became a member of the College of Surgeons in 1838, after which he repaired to Paris and attended the Hospital of the Hotel Dieu. In September of that year he visited Chantouy. He then returned to England and commenced practice with his father at Chertsey. His literary tastes were early developed. These he first gratified by some contributions to the *Medical Times*, in which appeared "Jasper Biddle; or Confessions of a Dissecting-room Porter." Not being entirely satisfied with his position as a surgeon, he prepared views of the scenery of the Alps, together with a descriptive lecture, with which he visited most of the small towns in the vicinity of the metropolis during 1839 and 1840. In 1841 he settled in London and commenced writing for the magazines, in which appeared, amongst a variety of miscellaneous articles, several of his novels. During 1847-49 he wrote a series of sketches, comprising "The Natural Histories of Stuck-up People," "The Ballet Girl," "The Gout," "The Firt," "The Idler upon Town," and "Evening Parties." In 1849 he visited the East, and, on his return, published "A Month at Constantinople," in which the exaggerated notions respecting its romance and its beauty were ridiculed; and in 1850 he produced an entertainment called "The Overland Mail," wherein he was the only performer; and, with the aid of scenery, he graphically described that route. He also in this year wrote two or three operative burlesques. In the autumn of 1851 he revisited the scene of his early predilection, and succeeded, with much difficulty, in gaining the summit of Mont Blanc—a feat which afterwards became one of every-day occurrence. On March 15, 1852, he produced at the Egyptian Hall his entertainment of "The Ascent of Mont Blanc," wherein his rapid but distinct utterance, his humour, the well-selected and well-painted scenery, and his careful attention to the comfort of his auditors, enabled him to achieve an unprecedented success. This entertainment continued a standard favourite for several years, and was followed by the almost equally well-known "China." About a year ago this deceased married the eldest daughter of Mr. Robert Kewley, the celebrated comedian. His pictorial entertainments are believed to have enabled him to realise a considerable fortune.

DEATH OF BYRON'S WIDOW.—The death of Byron's widow is announced. This lady, who was born in 1794, was the only daughter and heir of Sir Ralph Milbanke Noel, Bart., by the sister and co-heir of the second Viscount and ninth Baron Wentworth. On the death of the other co-heir, Lord Staircase, in 1851, she succeeded to the Barony of Wentworth by writ, the viscounty becoming extinct. She was married to the poet in 1815, but the union, as is well known, was a most unhappy one for both the husband and wife. Their only child, Ada, was married to the Earl of Lovelace, and died in 1852. Lady Byron was known to a very wide circle by her works of charity and benevolence.

## THE PAPER DUTY.

An influential deputation, appointed by the great meeting recently held at St. Martin's Hall, waited upon Lord Derby on Saturday for the purpose of presenting to his Lordship the address which was adopted at that meeting, and which pointed out in strong language the objections to Lord Montague's motion for the rejection of the bill for the repeal of the paper duties—a motion which Lord Derby had expressed his intention to support. The deputation comprised several members of Parliament and representatives of the leading branches of trade interested in the paper duties. Mr. Sergeant Parry read the address to Lord Derby:—

We venture to lay before you some considerations on the notice that you have given to oppose the bill sent up by the House of Commons for the repeal of the excise tax on paper. The paper duty was reported against so long ago as 1835 by a Royal Commission, of which Sir Henry Parnell was chairman. In 1858 the House of Commons, with the consent of Mr. Disraeli, who was then, in conjunction with your Lordship, the responsible guardian of the public revenue, resolved, "That it is the opinion of this House that the maintenance of the excise on paper as a permanent source of revenue would be impolitic." On the 11th of February, 1859, your Lordship, in reply to a deputation that had the honour of waiting on you, said, "I have never concealed my opinion with regard to the objectionable character of the tax. That the impost is objectionable in principle and in practice is what I have expressed before and express again." On the 1st of March in the present year the Board of Inland Revenue reported "That the paper duty is rapidly becoming untenable." The Crown, through its responsible advisers, has surrendered the tax. The Commons have provided for the consequent, though we believe only temporary, loss of revenue by other taxes, which have since received the assent of the House of Lords, and have passed a bill for the formal repeal of the excise tax on paper. The right of the Commons to be taxed only by themselves is one so long uncontested that it was with astonishment that we heard that your Lordship, acting in a contrary sense, had given notice of your intention to resist the passing of the bill.

You are reported to have said that to alter a single detail of the Customs Bill would be a violation of the privileges of the House of Commons. But what is the altering of a duty on foreign imports (a matter of public policy) compared with the reimposition of a tax of a million of money which your Lordship, in common with almost every other statesman, has declared to be "objectionable in principle and in practice?" It has never yet been asserted that the people can be taxed except through their representatives, and it is not competent to the House of Commons to raise money that is not demanded by the Crown. There is no real difference between refusing to repeal a tax and imposing one. Nor is the matter altered by the loose practice which has lately grown up of voting taxes for an indefinite term. These can only be considered as part of the ways and means for defraying the expenditure of the current year, and must cease with the consent of the grantors. We respectfully submit that to take advantage of a legal technicality for the purpose of introducing a new practice such as is now proposed would be contrary to the established character of the House of Lords as a conservator of the ancient usages of the country—an act of usurpation of the privileges of the House of Commons and the rights of the people—an act wanting in respect to the Crown.

Lord Derby delivered a very elaborate reply, in which he stated the grounds upon which he intended to support Lord Montague's motion. These will be found in our Parliamentary report, and, therefore, we need not print them here.

An influential deputation from Manchester and Salford waited upon Lord Palmerston on Saturday last, for the purpose of calling upon her Majesty's Government to employ every means in their power to resist the threatened violation of the privileges of the House of Commons and the people by the House of Lords. A meeting to protest against Lord Montague's motion was also held at Ashton-under-Lyne.

At a special meeting of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce on Saturday an energetic endeavour was made by some of the members to obtain a resolution in favour of the repeal of the paper duty, but, after two divisions, it was resolved:—"That this Chamber does not deem it necessary or expedient to take any step on Lord Montague's motion."

THE "TIMES" AND THE PAPER DUTY.—A Manchester journal endeavours to account for the satisfaction of the *Times* at the rejection of the Paper Duty Bill. The *Times* has declared that, whenever the duty comes off, the public shall have the whole advantage. This, says the Manchester journal, must mean that the price of the *Times* will be reduced; and this reduction cannot be less than a penny. We then have the following calculations:—"The cost of the paper, at its present price and quality, is £9 9s 10d. for every 1000 copies, or a trifle over 2½d. per copy. The papers are supplied to the newspapers at 2½d. per copy, which gives £11 19s. 7d. per 1000, leaving a surplus on every 1000 above the cost of paper of £2 9s. 9d.—or, say £2 10s. This, on a circulation of 50,000—it is probably not so large—amounts to £125 a day, or £39,150 a year. Now, assuming the tax to be repealed, and paper procurable at a reduction of 25 per cent., the cost of 1000 copies would be £7 2s. 4d. instead of £9 9s. 10d. But, if the reducing price were reduced from 1s. to 3½d., the proprietors would get from the newspapers £7 18s. 3d. for every 1000 copies, instead of £11 19s. 7d.; and the surplus above the cost of paper would be, in round numbers, 18s. instead of £2 9s. 9d. or of £10,950 a year instead of £39,150—that is, the *Times*, instead of gaining by the repeal of the paper duty, would be compelled to sacrifice £28,150 a year!"

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE NEW YORK ALDERMEN.—At a recent meeting of the New York Board of Aldermen the following communication was read:—"To the Mayor and Common Council of the city of New York.—The undersigned, citizens of New York, venture to call your attention to the visit which the Prince of Wales, the heir apparent to the throne of Great Britain and Ireland, is about to make to America, on the invitation of the British provinces. This is to be regarded as the visit not merely of a person of great distinction, but of a future ruler to his federal subjects, and partaking of an official character. Considering the intimate relations which exist between our country and England, and by how many ties we are bound to that great people, over which the Prince of Wales will hereafter reign, and not forgetting that international courtesies tend to promote good understanding between nations and lessen the chances of war, we beg leave to suggest that he should be invited to visit this city and receive its hospitalities." Accordingly it was resolved "That his Honour the Mayor be requested to invite his Royal Highness to visit this city and partake of its hospitalities." The resolution was adopted by a vote of 9 to 3, and was sent to the Councilmen for concurrence.

THE FEMALE SCHOOL OF ART.—A conversation will take place on Thursday, the 21st of June, at the South Kensington Museum, for the purpose of raising a fund for erecting the building for the Female School of Art, 1860. By the gracious permission of the Queen, the Koh-i-Noor diamond, which has been re-cut since the Exhibition of 1851, will be exhibited, together with a collection of ancient and modern jewellery, which the council of the Fine Arts Club has kindly consented to provide for this occasion. The Marquis of Salisbury will liberally contribute the services of the band of the Hertfordshire Militia for the night. The admission will be by tickets only, which may be obtained of any member of the committee of the Female School of Art, 37, Gower-street.

THE PULLINGER FRAUDS.—The committee of the Stock Exchange have terminated their inquiry on the Pullinger frauds. The resolution adopted is, that the four members who acted for him as brokers—Messrs. Robert Johnston, Theodosius Uxell, Sheldon, and Bradnock—are to be suspended from admission to the house, the first three till the 23rd of March next (when the annual election takes place), and they can be again admitted or rejected at the pleasure of the members, and the last for three months, his case being rendered less serious in the eyes of the committee by some exceptional circumstances. In the course of a day or two a formal report of the inquiry will be published, but it is understood that the evidence has not shown that more than a fifth part of the stolen funds was lost in the Stock Exchange.

THE SUZ CANAL.—The result of the meeting of subscribers to the *Suez Canal Company*, about to be held at Paris, is looked for with some feelings of anxiety. A show of carrying on works in the Suez Desert is still kept up, but every one is agreed that it is nothing more than a mere pretence, and that not the slightest real progress is made. Even M. de Lesseps' friends show great reserve when questioned on the subject. The information we derive from their accounts is little more than that some sort of temporary jetties and light-house have been built at the Pelusian end of the canal, and that large numbers of huts have been erected for labourers. A great deal is added about limestone found in various spots, and about shrubs and bushes scattered over the ground which are destined to be made use of for converting the solid stone into lime. On the other hand, we hear that obstacles arise and interfere with even the most ordinary operations of the labourers to an extent far more serious than even the most determined opponents of the scheme had ventured to predict. Thus, we hear of mudslides having had to be abandoned almost as soon as built, because it was found impossible to keep them clear of the sand, which shows an obstinate tendency either to accumulate around any obstacle it meets in the course of its flight, or else driving away beneath the foundations, and allowing the whole fabric gently to subside within its bosom; or, again, we hear of ditches having been dug to carry water to some particular part of the works, also found useless, because before the water has run many yards every drop is found to be lost.

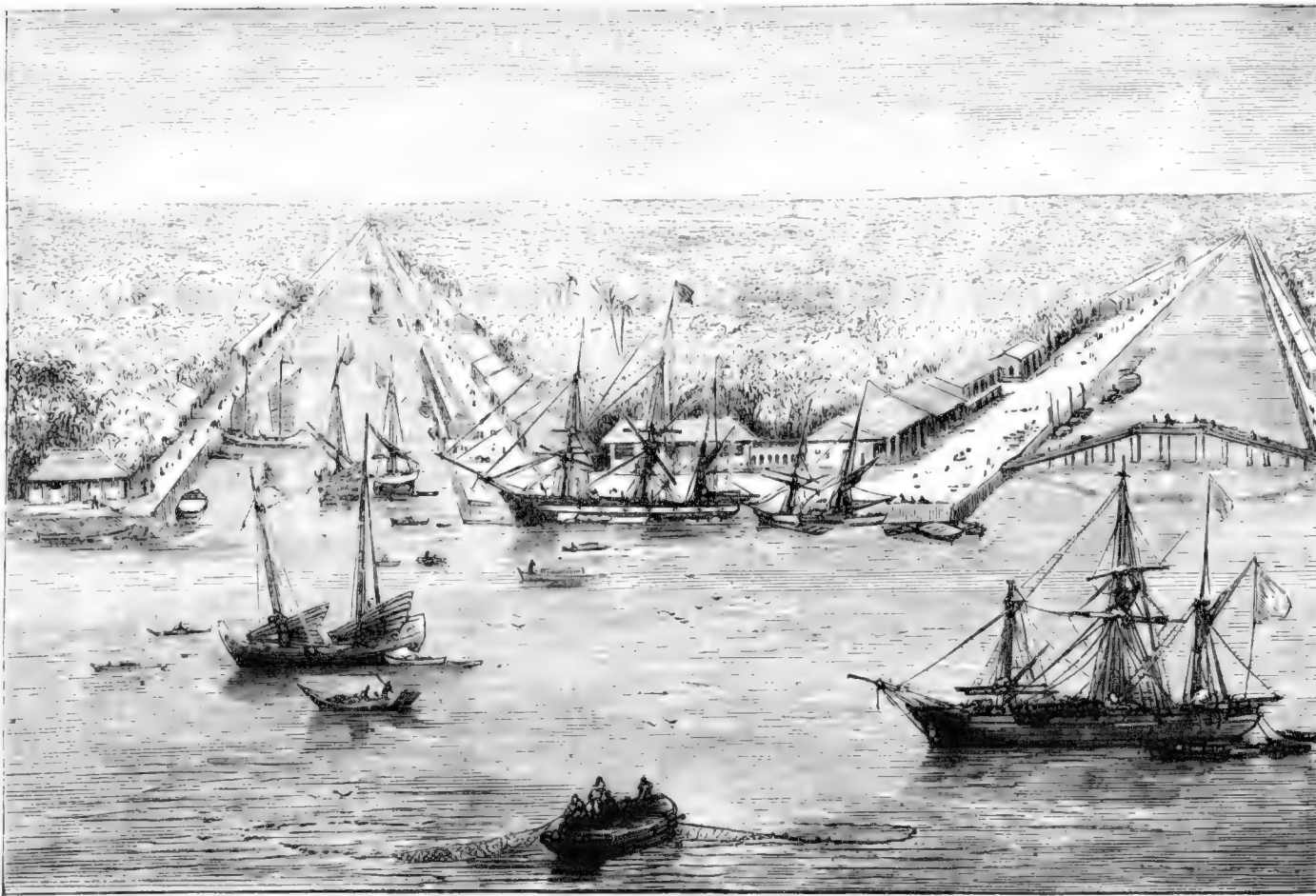


## SAIGON.

SINCE the taking of Saigon by storm in 1858, the French operations in Cochin China have continued to be successful. The whole of the forts on the coast, as well as those in the Bay of Touraine, have been completely destroyed; and finally, in January last, the French troops were recalled, with the exception of a garrison stationed at Saigon to protect commercial interests, while, at the same time, a treaty was concluded for opening the ports for trading purposes.

It is to be hoped, with all our knowledge of Chinese treaties, and the way in which they have been so often disregarded, that the results of this treaty effected with the Cochin Chinese may not be those which have characterised the agreements at Tien-Tsin.

The city and river port of Saigon is, at present, the chief commercial emporium of the southern provinces of the empire, and consists of two towns connected by a straggling suburb.



THE NEWLY-OPENED PORT OF SAIGON, COCHIN CHINA.

Pingeh, in which is included the citadel, lies on the west side of the river (the Saigon), while the commercial town is situated on a tributary stream, navigable for large boats. The whole province is intersected by canals, some of which are lined with quays constructed of stone and brickwork; but the houses are mere earthen huts, seldom reaching more than one story in height, and thatched with palm leaves. The citadel, however, which consists of European fortifications, has within it barracks, officers' quarters, and the Governor's residence, while the naval yard and arsenal have been found sufficiently effective to send out some well-built junks. When to these are added the Royal palace and some granaries of considerable size, it will be seen that the place is of some importance, both on account of its geographical position, and the works at the disposal of its present occupiers. Saigon communicates with Camboja by means of a canal twenty-three miles



"SUFFER LITTLE CHILDREN TO COME UNTO ME."—(FROM A PICTURE BY F. R. PICKERSILL, R.A.)



in length, and possesses a considerable trade with Siam and China. Its own markets are generally well supplied with provisions, of which fish, rice, and fruit form the staple commodities; the environs of the town and the country beyond are both well cultivated and productive. Cambodia itself is celebrated for its rich alluvial plains, and the whole province around Saigon is well watered, while such parts as are not agricultural are more or less covered with dense forests. The climate is, on the whole, healthy, since the great heat is tempered by the sea breezes. The natural productions of the place consist of rice, cinnamon, pepper, and other spices; indigo, iron-wood, teak, and some other varieties of timber; iron, copper, and an inferior quality of tea.

The Cochinese assimilate closely to the natives of the "Celestial Empire," but have become intermingled with the Siamese element, while the population also comprises numbers of the Malay and of the Moi, or dark negro, races.

#### MR. F. R. PICKERSGILL, R.A.

MR. FREDERICK RICHARD PICKERSGILL, one of the recently-elected Royal Academicians, was born, in the year 1820, in London, the birthplace of so many of our best painters. If not an artist by direct descent, he seems to have inherited artistic qualities both on the father and on the mother's side: thus, his paternal uncle was H. W. Pickersgill, R.A., the portrait-painter; his maternal uncle, — Witherington, R.A., the landscape-painter. Between two Academicians young Pickersgill did not fall to the ground, but, fired by their example, and determined apparently to improve upon it, devoted himself from a very early age to the cultivation of what is usually considered the highest style of art. He obtained his first instruction in drawing from his uncle Witherington, and under his directions studied from the living figure. The youth was determined to be nothing less than an historical painter, and when only nineteen years old he set to work upon a picture intended to illustrate "The Brazen Age." This was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1839, and in the same year he became an Academy student. For some years the painter of "The Brazen Age" met with little success, either in the school or in the exhibition-room. He gained no medals from the Academy nor did his exhibited works meet with much attention from the public. Indeed, it would have been difficult to interest English amateurs in such subjects as "The Combat of Hercules and Achelous," "Amoret delivered by Britomart," "Edipus Cursing his Son Polynices," and others, which ten or fifteen years since would have delighted an artistic jury in France. Achelous and Polynices are about as much to the British public as the British public is to Achelous and Polynices.

Mr. Pickersgill achieved his first remarkable success at the Westminster Hall Competitive Exhibition, held in 1842, when his "Death of Lear" (cartoon) was honoured with a £100 prize, under the second award. In the following year Mr. Pickersgill competed at the exhibition of frescoes, but he appears not to have been familiar with the process, and his efforts were attended with but little success in an artistic point of view, and with no prize.

In 1845 Mr. Pickersgill chose for his subject his principal Academy picture — a scene from Spenser — "Amoret in the Cottage of Selander." This work was much admired, and was purchased by Mr. Vernon for his celebrated gallery, of which it still forms part.

In 1847, when the competition for the honour of executing oil-paintings for the Houses of Parliament took place, three first-class prizes of £500 each had to be awarded, and one of these — the first, if we may judge from the fact of his name being inscribed first on the list of successful candidates — was adjudged to Mr. Pickersgill. This at once raised him to a position of eminence which by force of talent he has since maintained. The picture which obtained for Mr. Pickersgill the £500 prize was his colossal "Burial of Harold." It is forcibly drawn, richly though soberly coloured, and, by its conception as well as by its execution, pleased the public quite as much as the Commissioners. "The Burial of Harold" was purchased for the nation, the painter receiving from the Commissioners a second sum of £200, and it at present adorns the walls of the new Houses of Parliament. The two other prize pictures of the first class — Mr. Watts's "Alfred" and Mr. Cross's "Cour de Lion" — were purchased at the same time.

Immediately after this great success, or, at all events, in the same year, Mr. Pickersgill, then twenty-seven years of age, was elected an Associate of the Academy. Since then he has contributed numerous pictures — of various degrees of merit — to the Academy's annual exhibition, the subjects being taken chiefly from Italian history and from "The Faerie Queene." One of the finest, and certainly the most dramatic, of his later works is his "Samson Betrayed by Delilah," exhibited in 1850. In the Royal Academy Exhibition of 1854 Mr. Pickersgill's "Death of Francesco Foscari" was much admired, though it can scarcely be ranked with his best productions.

He has contributed nothing to the exhibition of the present year.

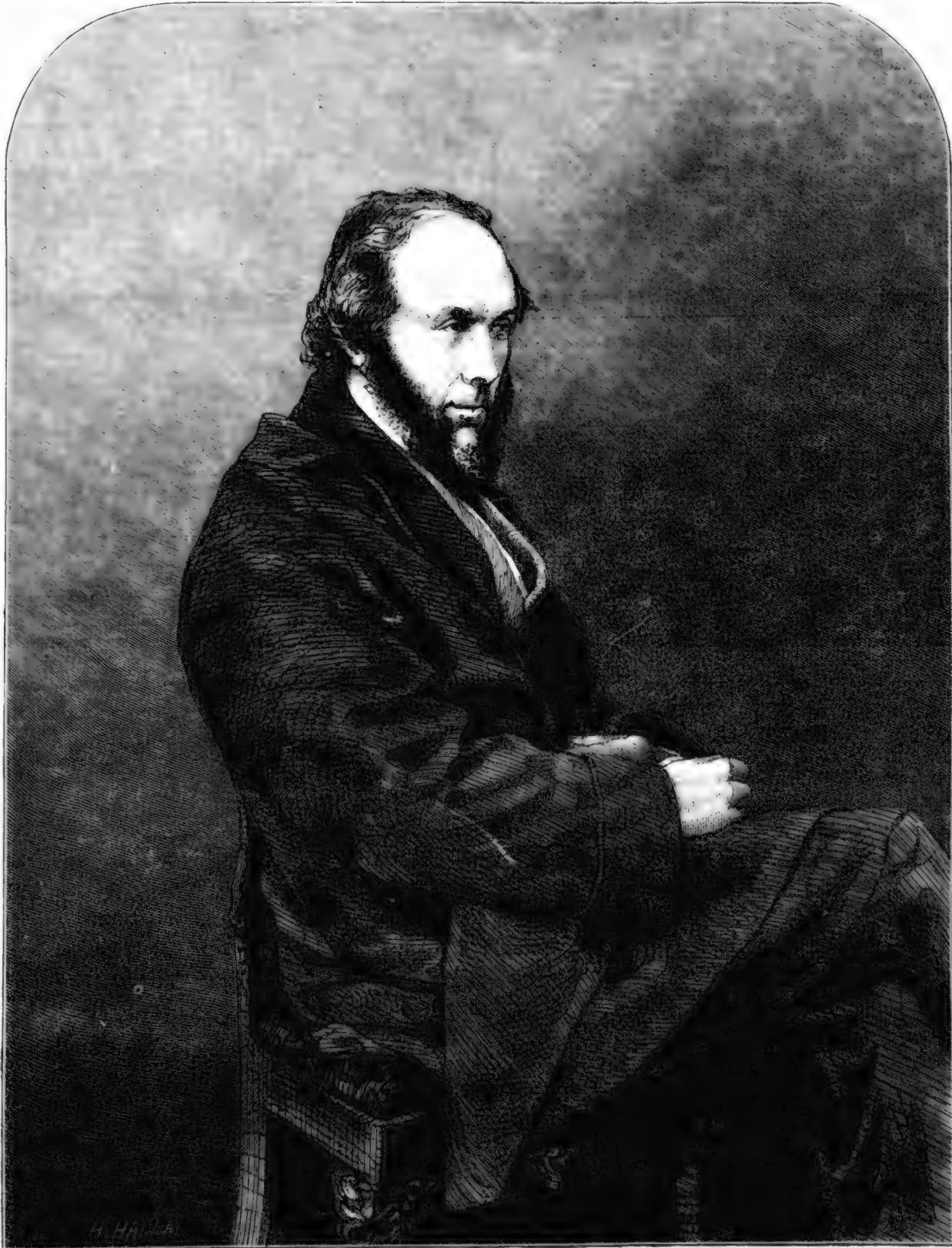
The picture by Mr. Pickersgill of which an Engraving will be found on the opposite page, was painted a few years ago. We cannot say that we think he has acquitted himself successfully in his treatment of a subject which ought to have called forth the exercise of his fullest powers. There is a conventional character about the figure of Christ and the other male figures introduced into the composition, while the women are all of that precise type which Mr. Pickersgill has made us familiar with in the subjects he has painted from Italian history. Altogether there is an artificial look about the entire subject that almost reduces it to the level of the worst examples of sacred art, for which the pencil of President Benjamin West is responsible.

#### EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY. (SECOND NOTICE.)

THE most remarkable, and certainly the most remarked, picture in the present exhibition is Mr. Millais's "Black Brunswicker," which is always surrounded by a crowd of admirers. Formerly such exclamations as "How beautiful!" "How frightful!" used to be heard in front of Mr. Millais's works; but there is no such divergence, or,

was shared by almost every one of his officers and soldiers. Without taking into consideration, then, her youth or her first love, it is easy to understand that the mistress or the young wife of a Black Brunswicker could not take leave of him as that gallant veteran, Mrs. O'Dowd, took leave of the Major, her husband. Because the girl in Mr. Millais's picture has a peculiar sad expression in her face, which is not altogether despondency, and, principally, because there is an engraving of "Napoleon Crossing the Alps" in the room, which may or may not be hers, as she may or may not be the Black Brunswicker's betrothed, and not his wife, it has been assumed that she has secretly nourished a profound admiration for the great conqueror, and that this secret has just been discovered by the man who loves her, and hates the tyrant and invader whom she venerates. It appears to us that the picture of "Napoleon Crossing the Alps" (which was to be seen in 1815 all over Europe) serves merely to bring before the spectator the image of the chief whose troops the Black Brunswickers are about to meet, as the lady's white satin dress (painted in a style worthy of Terburg) indicates that she has just come from the great ball (at the Duchess of Richmond's) from which hundreds hurried straight to the battle-field. However, the picture is very impressive, and, as we said before, tells all that is essential in the subject as plainly as a picture need speak. We believe this is the first work exhibited by Mr. Millais in which there are no Pre-Raphaelite faults, either of ugliness in the faces (the face of the young girl is charming) or of deformity in the figures, or of obtrusiveness in the details. "The Black Brunswicker" is more harmonious, more beautiful, and quite as powerful as anything that Mr. Millais has ever painted.

Sir Edwin Landseer's "Inundation in the Highlands" is very attractive, chiefly, as it appears to us, on account of Sir Edwin's name and well-merited reputation — though there are many who declare it to be the greatest work he has produced for years past. It is not so much a picture as a collection of pictures; and, regarded in the latter light, it is certainly deserving of high praise. In an inundation, however — which is the Flood on a smaller scale — the first thing to strike us should be the overwhelming, irresistible power of the waters; but in Sir Edwin Landseer's picture there is very little water to be seen, if we except a good-sized puddle in which some well-painted ducks are swimming at their ease. Is not this, by-the-way, a magnificent thought? The inundation, which terrifies and destroys man, levelling his habitation with the waves, has no terrors for ducks. Cows are more human in their fears and in their misfortunes from water; and a cow, with staring, blood-red eyes, and with outstretched tongue, is strangling herself across a wooden barrier in her insane endeavours to escape from the torrent. Kids and goats — killed Heaven knows now, but apparently not by drowning — are lying on the ground, far above the water-line. Indeed, there is very little water to be seen anywhere; scarcely any, except the duck-stream already mentioned; though in the background an abundance of probable froth or foam, but which looks more like mist than anything else, is visible. The Highland family — a family not used to ejections of a watery kind — are sitting disconsolate and awestricken on the slope of what appears to us and to most other persons to be a hill, but which the initiated declare to be the roof of a house. The figure of the blind old father, or grandfather, is finely painted; that of the mother, with the children clinging to her, is somewhat exaggerated, not to say melodramatic. The poor woman would doubtless be in a state of frantic alarm, but there is some difference between intense terror and terror caricatured. As the house is being broken into by the waters the disruption of



F. R. PICKERSGILL, R.A. — (FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY THE LATE E. HOWLETT.)

rather, contrariety of opinion on the subject of "The Black Brunswicker." The picture tells a story which it is easy enough to read without the various interpretations given to it by ingenious but perverse critics. It is almost the same story that is told by Mr. Millais in his "Huguenot," and of which all that is essential has been expressed with the utmost intensity by Meyerbeer in the great duet between Raoul and his Catholic betrothed, in the fourth act of the "Huguenots." A lover is quitting the woman he loves — his betrothed or his wife, it matters not which — to go upon a most perilous expedition. The woman seeks to detain him, and there is a momentary struggle in the man's breast between love and duty. In Meyerbeer's duet the grief of Valentine is infinitely more acute than that of the young lady in Mr. Millais's "Black Brunswicker," and amounts to anguish, for the riot of the massacre that has just begun is becoming every instant more audible. On the other hand, a combatant on the field of battle, even when the enemy is commanded by Napoleon, is not of necessity doomed to die. But, of all who fought in the short but terrible Belgian campaign, none went to so certain death as the soldiers of the Black Brunswicker Regiment. Formed by the son of that Duke who fell at Jena, this corps had one chief rule — never to give, which necessarily implied never to take, quarter from the French; and the destiny which awaited "Brunswick's fated chieftain," who

Rushed into the field, and, foremost fighting, fell,

the building is not shown so clearly in a positive manner as it is indicated by a reckless sortie just effected from its hole by a scared little mouse with bright, beadlike eyes; and by the aspect of an affrighted hen, who has incontinently laid an egg; and of a cat, with hair on end, who is licking the uncooked omelette which the eggshells, broken in its fall, presents to her. There is a great deal to observe in this picture, and many of the details are interesting; but from the very importance given to them the subject loses half the terrors which naturally belongs to it. If a house and stables caught fire, only a groom, and one who was more a groom than a man, would think first of all of saving the horses; and on seeing, even in a picture, an "Inundation in the Highlands," none, we think, but professed animal-painters could particularly care for the fate of the beast; in which case it is evident that Sir Edwin Landseer has given far too great prominence to his cow, his kids, and his cat, which are quite as conspicuous figures on his canvas as the members of the ruined and awestricken family of Highlanders.

Mr. Frith's "Claude Duval" is another of the four or five pictures in the principal room which are always surrounded by amateurs. Claude Duval is making a lady, whose carriage he has robbed, dance the minuet. The accomplished highwayman is dancing with a theatrical sort of grace that is quite appropriate, while the poor lady, half dead with fright, is shuffling through her steps in the most lugubrious manner. The men of the arrested party are tied to trees, with



the exception of one insignificant domestic, who, being a nigger, appears to have been despised by the brigands, and who is profiting by their contempt to run in search of London and Capatrol. The highway men—very picturesque and characteristic figures—are highly amused by the humour of their chief, and it is well that there should be some one to laugh at it. Thus novelists, after putting a dreary note into the mouth of one of their personages, inform us that "this rally was received with a loud and universal guffaw." It was a ludicrous notion of Claude Duval to rob a carriage and afterwards insist that one of the aristocratic ladies seated in it should grant him her hand for a minute, but that there is no denying that the pleasantry was all on the side of the highwaymen. A lady of a facetious and original turn of mind might, even after being deprived of money and plate, have entered to some extent into the spirit of the jest; and if this could have been shown we fancy it would have improved the effect of the picture, which at present conveys to us too keen a sense of the torture that is being inflicted on the victim.

#### OPERA AND CONCERTS.

OPERATIC managers in England have for years past been in the habit of priding themselves on their manner, good or bad, of producing "Don Giovanni." A few lines are devoted to this subject in every operatic prospectus, and the first performance of Mozart's masterpiece is always announced some days beforehand as one of the events of the season. This year neither of our Italian theatres can boast of having represented "Don Giovanni" with that perfection which it is the professed object of each to attain. Mario, with each succeeding impersonation of the principal character, makes fresh progress in a historic point of view, and already plays it better than any singer we ever saw, distinctly including Tamburini, who, however, during his latter days at the Royal Italian Opera, was probably inferior to his reputation. The general public are not so much shocked as those who have never heard of Signor Alary's edition of the great work may suppose at the numerous minor transpositions, nor even at the transposition of the entire part of the hero. It was singularly (though not to the same extent) transposed for Donzelli and Bramani, and no one seems to have complained; but, in spite of all precedent that may be adduced, the principle remains the same. It is as disgraceful to make alterations in a magnificent and now historical composition like "Don Giovanni" as it would be to remodel a statue by Michael Angelo, to retouch or redraw a picture by Raphael, or to treat the plays of Shakespeare as they were treated by Colley Cibber, to name one only of the tribe of Shakespearean malfactors. Take away, however, this question of transposition, and "Don Giovanni" is performed most admirably at Covent Garden. As Donna Anna we hear Mme. Grisi in what is now her very best part; Mme. Penco sings the music of Zerlina correctly, with taste, and, on the whole, very pleasingly; Mme. Ceilay is the best Elvira ever heard or seen in this country, where the character is usually intrusted to a second or third rate artist, such as Mdlle. Marat or Mdlle. Vaneri; finally, Ronconi is the finest possible Leporello, and, with or without a voice, sings the music with high intelligence and thorough dramatic expression. The chorus is satisfactory, the orchestra magnificent; and the performance of Mozart's "Don Giovanni," improved by Alary, is, as regards execution, a great success. By the way, M. Costa has often been praised for refusing the thankless task which Signor Alary afterwards accepted; but he also has tampered with Mozart's score, and, with the view of increasing the general "effect," has introduced into the orchestra instruments which Mozart had carefully abstained from using in the situations where Mr. Costa employs them, not to mention others which in Mozart's time were not even known. The blunders and anachronisms of Mr. Costa may be compared to faults in colouring where no fresh colouring was required; Signor Alary's alterations amount to gross perversion of design.

Ever since the production of the Alary version of "Don Giovanni" at the Royal Italian Opera, Her Majesty's Theatre, whether represented by Mr. Lunley or by Mr. E. T. Smith, has professed extraordinary reverence for the great work, and not only has taken nothing away, but has added two pieces (a scene for the tenor and a duet for Masetto) which are usually omitted, but which belonged, we believe, to the original opera. All this, however, avails nothing as long as the original version of this opera is weakly executed, and, in some places, absolutely misinterpreted. The Donna Anna of Mdlle. Titiens leaves nothing to be desired. Her heartrending grief over the body of her father, her firm resolve to avenge his death, the dignity and nobility of her demeanour whenever she is in the presence of Don Juan—all this, and much more, are especially noticeable in Mdlle. Titiens's performance, in which the most remarkable thing of all, however, is her complete and perfect conception of the part as a whole. As for her singing, that is quite inseparable from her acting, each deriving increased effect from the other; but there is no character in which her voice is heard to more advantage than in that of Donna Anna. The Zerlina, too, is the most charming of Zerlinas. We say this much of Mme. Borghi-Mamo's impersonation after having witnessed that of Mme. Penco, but not that of Mdlle. Alboni, who appeared in the part of Zerlina last winter, at the Italian Theatre of Paris, with extraordinary success. Certainly, no one can sing as well as Mdlle. Alboni, and we can fancy her acting with much archness and liveliness in the character of Zerlina; but, in the meanwhile, Mme. Borghi-Mamo is the best Zerlina that has been seen in London since the loss, twelve months since, of one who is not likely to be replaced. Signor Giuliani, again, is the best Ottavio of the day, now that Mario has promoted himself to a part which has itself had to be elevated in order to suit his capabilities. He sings "Della sua pace" to perfection, and also sings perfectly in "Il mio tesoro," but in the latter of these airs unnecessarily and unwarrantably substitutes passages of his own for those written by Mozart! We can only speak of the other vocalists who appear in "Don Giovanni" at Her Majesty's Theatre in a descending scale of praise, terminating in blame. Everardi's Don Juan is good—particularly, if not solely, as regards the acting. Violett's Leporello is mediocre, and a mediocre performance of such a part as Leporello is a very unsatisfactory thing indeed. We believe it is Signor Mercuriali who represents Masetto at Her Majesty's Theatre, and as he did so the night we were present at a very short notice (in consequence, as was notified to the public, of the refusal of "Mr." Aldighieri to assume the character), we shall only say of his performance that we hope it will some day be better. Finally, Mdlle. Vaneri, as Elvira, is heard to great disadvantage—and the music of Mozart to greater disadvantage still. Mdlle. Vaneri must not go and hear Mme. Ceilay's Elvira, or she may feel compelled to imitate "Mr." Aldighieri, and throw up her part. It is more for her sake than for that of the public that we offer Mdlle. Vaneri this advice; though, after all, it is possible a singer can benefit herself by continuing to attempt what she is quite unable to achieve, especially when, in a minor way, she is capable of achieving a great deal. The orchestra in "Don Giovanni" is coarse and unruly, in spite of the careful and intelligent direction of Mr. Benedict. As the military band on the stage is usually at variance with the legitimate orchestra, and as the former is not required in the last scene, nor even intended to be there (not by the composer, at least), it would be a good idea to suppress it. But the last scene of "Don Giovanni"—as represented at all our Operas—is performed in an unusually absurd manner at Her Majesty's Theatre. In the first place, instead of a quiet supper for Don Giovanni, attended by Leporello, there is the sumptuous banquet to which we are now all accustomed, but which is not the less out of place for that. When the ghost is going to appear (his approach being indicated in the orchestra) the guests—who ought never to have been present—take flight; the servants (not of Don Giovanni, but of the theatre) politely come on and carry away the tables, so that the "quest of stone" and his doomed host may have a clear field for any little difficulties they may wish to settle; and, finally, when the marble Commendatore goes below he does not take Don Giovanni with him. Nor do demons appear, as at Covent Garden; that, however, is an advantage. Nor are there now any fireworks, as there were at Her Majesty's Theatre when the opera was given for the

first time this season; of that, also, we cannot complain. Nevertheless, of all absurd things there is nothing more absurd than that the statue of the Commendatore should come to sup with Don Giovanni and afterwards return to his warm abode without him!

Mdlle. Alboni made her first appearance this season on Saturday last, as Maffeo Orsini in "Lucrezia Borgia;" but, for some weeks to come, Mdlle. Alboni's most attractive performance will doubtless be in the opera of "Semiramide," in which she, of course, sustains her old part of Arsace—the one, it will be remembered, in which she made her debut in England, now fourteen years ago. The character of the Assyrian Queen is given to Mdlle. Titiens.

Mme. Nantier-Didié is to appear to-night (Saturday) at the Royal Italian Opera, for the first time this season, as Pippo in "La Gazza Ladra." Mme. Penco will also appear for the first time in England in the part of Ninetta. M. Fauré, too, will assume for the first time the character of Fernando; while Ronconi will reappear as the Podesta, and Gardoni as Giannetto.

A new oratorio was produced last week at St. Martin's Hall, under the direction of Mr. Hullab. "John the Baptist" is the title of the work, and its composer is an amateur of Vienna named Johannes Hager. It was well executed, but, on the whole, produced very little impression, and cannot be said to have met with success, though two of the principal airs were encored.

At the fifth concert of the Vocal Association Mdlles. Brunetti and Vaneri, and Signori Mongini, Everardi, and Ronconi (Sebastiano), from Her Majesty's Theatre, appeared. Mr. J. T. Barnett played three solos on the pianoforte, and the choir sang Reichardt's "Misericordia Domine" and several part-songs and glees, among which Bishop's "Sleep, Gentle Lady" was encored.

The first Royal Italian Opera concert will take place next Wednesday at the Floral Hall.

THE FIGHT FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP.—Bell's Life announces that a meeting took place between Sayers and Heenan on the 18th to discuss the means of terminating the dispute between them as to the possession of the champion's belt. It was ultimately agreed that two new belts, exact counterparts of the one so much coveted, should be made, the money for the purpose to be raised by public subscription. Each of the candidates is to lead the list for that to be held by his opponent. The old belt will remain in the possession of the proprietor of Bell's Life, to be fought for by whoever may aspire to the honour of wearing it. Sayers has engaged to retire from the prize ring. It is announced that Sayers and Heenan have been engaged for the Alhambra Palace for a short period. As there has been so much talk about "the belt," a description of it may be interesting. It consists of a black broadband of patent leather, upon which is fastened seven silver plates, each being about four inches square. Running along the edges of these plates, and standing out in clear relief, are model representations of the ropes and stakes, beautifully cut by the tool of the silversmith. If the spectator were looking at the belt, as it would stand upon its edge upon a table, the first plate would show the figure of the British lion quietly sitting upon all fours, or couchant, as the heralds would say. The second plate represents the men at what is called "the scratch," or standing with their fists up in fighting attitude opposite to each other. The third plate has the word "Champion-hip" in large capital letters. The fourth has the armorial shield of Great Britain. The fifth plate is a blank shield, on which the vicissitudes and fortunes of the belt are to be ultimately engraved when its final possessor wins it. Plate six represents a boxer standing "in position" as if before an opponent; whilst the seventh and last contains "the union hands," or four hands, joined crosswise in the centre of a fine star. The whole of the work is splendidly cut out of the solid silver, and nothing can be finer than the workmanship. The belt is laid at full length in a red morocco, velvet-lined case, which is again inclosed in one of strong trunk leather. The value of the prize is about 100 guineas.

TWO MEN OF THE MILITARY TRAIN are in the custody of the civil power at Aldershot on the charge of having murdered an unfortunate woman by throwing her into a canal.

#### MURDERS AT SANDOWN.

A WIFE and six children have been murdered at Sandown, in the Isle of Wight.

A man named Whitworth, a sergeant, and the master gunner in charge of the Fort, was observed on Friday (18th), at about noon, walking towards the parade-ground, with his hand to his neck. He was asked by a coast-guardman what was the matter with it, and he replied that it was nothing—only a scratch. He further said that during the night a man had got down the chimney, and had shot his wife and children. As Whitworth's conduct had been recently somewhat strange the coast-guardman took no notice of the observation, and passed on; the sergeant went in the direction of the fort. Here he repeated the story of the man coming down the chimney and murdering his wife and children, and two non-commissioned officers went, therefore, to his house, which is situated within the precincts of the fort.

On opening the door they entered the living-room. A staircase to the right of this room led to a bedroom, in which was a bedstead with bedding, but no clothing, and nothing disturbed beyond the absence of the clothing from the bed. On the stairs were two or three spots of blood. At the foot of this staircase another door led into a room on the ground-floor, which had been used as an office by Whitworth. The flooring of this room was covered with bloody footprints of naked feet, and feet with stockings on, two of the footprints being those of children of different ages, and others those of a man: the latter in some places with the mark of the stocking on the foot plainly impressed on the floor, and in other parts with the naked foot, as distinctly marked on the boarded flooring. These footprints crossed and recrossed each other, and led towards some stairs leading to a second sleeping-room above. On these stairs the footprints were thicker. On entering the room above the sight was indescribably dreadful. The wife of the gunner and the whole of his children had been murdered, their throats having been cut with a razor or with a cut-throat: both were found on the floor. At the foot of the bed Mrs. Whitworth was lying partly undressed, with her baby in her arms. On her right hand lay another child, and at the foot of the bed a third, the ages of the three being respectively about four months, four or five years, and eleven or twelve years. On a second bed were found the other three children in a similar condition. One of these was about eighteen months old, the others were the two eldest, whose countenances bore the impress of the deepest horror. They had their stockings on, the soles being saturated with blood. This, with the footmarks on the floor of the room below, led to the conclusion that, while the dreadful work was going on, these two poor children escaped to the lower room, and were driven up stairs again.

The marks on some of the pillows would appear to indicate that the murderer used them to stifle his victims' cries while he deprived them of life.

The wretched madman—for it is evident that he was insane—appears after destroying the lives of his wife and children to have made an attempt upon his own life. The wound he inflicted upon himself, however, was very slight, and he will soon recover from its effects. He is now in custody, and has confessed having murdered his wife and children, and also that it was his intention to have blown up the fort, but that, having lost the key, he was unable to do so.

The key of the magazine was discovered in the room with the bodies, and the powder in the magazine was found piled together in the centre.

These are the main facts of the story which were elicited by degrees at the inquest held on the bodies. At this inquest Capt. Manners, of the Isle of Wight Militia Artillery, deposed—I was on the barrack parade-ground yesterday, at about two p.m., when I saw Whitworth coming running across it in great excitement. Captain Robinson was a few paces in front, and Whitworth threw himself on his knees before him, and, holding up his hands, exclaimed, "For God's sake, Sir, save me!" He then gave Captain Robinson his watch, an envelope with some papers, and some money, and said, "He's used me dreadfully; he's held a pistol at my head, and swore he'd shoot me if I didn't cut my throat;" pulling down at the same time the collar of his coat and showing his throat covered with blood. He then added, "There's awful work down there; pray go down." He was sent to the hospital, walking there himself. Some one then present on the parade said, "He has murdered his family," and I then immediately ran down to the fort.

A paper was found in the room where the shocking tragedy was perpetrated. It was in Whitworth's handwriting, and ran as follows:—

Sandown Fort, 1860, 17 May, 1860.  
Sergeant Whitworth's wife and six children. Lt. ———, R.E. Shocking work ——— the rascal under a cloak as a friend. ——— Captain ———

The jury, having heard the evidence, returned the following verdict: "We are agreed to a verdict that William Henry Whitworth is guilty of the wilful murder of his wife and six children; and the jury at the same time wish to add, if they may be allowed to do so, for the sake of their neighbours and the locality, that they are of opinion that the man was insane at the time." Now Sandown is a rising watering-place.

The board of guardians of the Newport Union were applied to by the police to bury the bodies. The Morning Post says—"They sent over seven boxes, scarcely to be designated coffins, into which the remains of the unfortunate sufferers were indecently forced by some of the pauper officials soon after their arrival. There was not the slightest attempt made to perform any of the usual cleanly offices; and, some of the coffins not being large enough, the bodies were actually crushed into their narrow prisons, with most sacrilegious indecency, and without the smallest article of funeral clothing upon them. The lids of the coffins were merely secured by a few common nails; and in this condition the whole seven were huddled together in a kind of taxed cart and sent over, at one o'clock, to Brading Church for interment. So deficient were all the arrangements that, but for the volunteer service of a small party of men belonging to the Isle of Wight Militia Artillery, who came over from Brading from feelings of curiosity, the bodies could not have been removed into the church. Their aid having been accepted, the coffins were deposited in the centre aisle, where they presented one of the most painful exhibitions that can be imagined. The service was read by the Vicar, the Rev. Isidore Heath. The church was densely crowded; but neither relative nor friend of the deceased's family was present. The interment took place in a square grave, scarcely three feet deep—in keeping with the indecency marking all the arrangements of the funeral."

#### LAW AND CRIME.

SINCE the last ill-judged and deplorable strike of the builders, the public has had some reason to indulge in the hope that the angry feelings caused thereby had subsided. It appears, however, that this is not the case, inasmuch as several mechanics have during the week made their appearance at the Westminster Police Court, charged with intimidation and assault. The course appears to be that, when a body of workmen discover that a fellow-labourer accepted work during the strike, and under the declaration of being a non-member of any obstructive society, the men bully, taunt, and persecute the unlucky "document man," and, when all other methods of showing their malice are exhausted, strive to drive him to destitution by striking against him, and insisting upon his dismissal. These are the people we know, who are loudest in their demands for freedom of opinion and for overthrowing "despots." These are the followers of the wisacre who, declaring that "if political economy was against them, they would be against political economy," was received with cheers, and led forth his weak-minded followers to the unequal contest which cost them months of lazy poverty only to leave them exactly where they were at first. These months of unhappiness the men spent bravely, but unwisely, in such dreary case, sooner than bate one jot of their own opinions; and yet now these same men would ruin a fellow-workman who acted up to his own, adversely to theirs. The following extract from the evidence of the complainant in a recent case of this kind will show the petty revengeful malice to which the British mechanic is not ashamed to stoop when it happens to suit his fancy:—"From complainant's evidence it appeared that he went into Mr. Smith's, under the document, at Christmas last, since which time he has been constantly insulted and annoyed by the workmen. On Wednesday last Bailey came into his workshop and said he had heard that complainant was open to fight any one in the firm. Complainant disclaimed any such intention, but Bailey insisted upon fighting him. Complainant, however, would not. The same afternoon, as the men were leaving work, Bailey's brother said to Marsden, 'Here's the man we call Garibaldi.' Complainant said, 'Don't insult me; I've never given you any offence.' Marsden said, 'I'll give you what you want.' Bailey's brother and others cried out 'Give him more,' called him 'Ducky,' and said 'What's your number?' Marsden did nothing more then; but when complainant came out at teatime Marsden used bad language and threats, and put himself in a fighting attitude, and made two or three blows, which complainant warded off with his arms. On Friday night complainant was obliged to get a policeman to see him safely home, and he had been beset on his way to the station that morning." The defendants in this case are remanded. But this, it may be said, is simply the act of individuals of that evil-disposed and malicious disposition which may characterise individuals of any class. Another case, however, removes even this slight extension by showing such proceedings to be not exceptional, but systematic, and under the direction of the community of workmen. "The complainant said he went to work at Mr. Myers's in November, and all was quiet till February, when he began to be subjected to constant annoyance, the defendants being as bad as the rest. This lasted till the 30th of April, when the society men in a body insisted upon the dismissal of about twenty persons who were obnoxious to them. Amongst them was complainant, who was sent for on the 30th of April by Mr. Coleman, the foreman, to answer certain charges brought against him by the society men, all of which but one were false; but the result of the interview was that he received his discharge that night. Next day he saw Mr. Myers, who said he might return to his employment if he liked. Accordingly, on the 3rd inst., at six o'clock in the morning, he returned to his work. Long was there, and said to Mr. Haslegrave, another foreman, 'If that man,' referring to complainant, 'is allowed to work, none of us will stop'—by 'us' meaning the men combined together in the union. Just as Long was leaving, Bellamy came in, and, in the presence of a third foreman, said to complainant, 'If you're going to stop here none of us will work.' The consequence of these remarks was he had to leave." In consequence of a technical objection to the framing of the charge in this case the defendants were released, but warrants were forthwith issued for their apprehension for conspiring to procure the discharge of the complainant from his employment. Surely it cannot be denied that the clerks in mercantile and legal establishments are to the full as intelligent and useful as bricklayers and hodmen. Yet in no legal or commercial establishment would any clerk or number of clerks be allowed systematically to bully or taunt another, or to combine to procure his dismissal without the certainty of procuring that of the offender or offenders. Is the reason that workmen are permitted, or can bring themselves to act thus, creditable to them as a body? We rather think not, but that it is their very want of intelligence, and the notoriety of it, which renders sufferance to a very great extent more necessary towards them than towards any other employed class.

In consequence of the proof of perjury against Eugenius Plummer, in her prosecution against Mr. Hatch, the reverend gentleman has received a pardon. It is understood that the costs of the prosecution for perjury have been defrayed by his friends.

Mr. Rush, a tailor, appeared last week in the Divorce Court, to conduct his own case as respondent in the matter of a petition by his wife, praying for a judicial separation on the ground of cruelty. His wife swore that, among other acts betraying a lack of conjugal affection, he had kicked her down stairs, slapped her face, threatened her with a carving-knife, and struck her with a walking-stick in the street. Mr. Rush admitted the slap, but denied the kicking. He had, it was true, after intimating to her one day the possibility of her being kicked down stairs if she did not walk, hurried after her, when "she went down faster than usual." He had merely poked her between the shoulders with the stick. He had in her presence sharpened the



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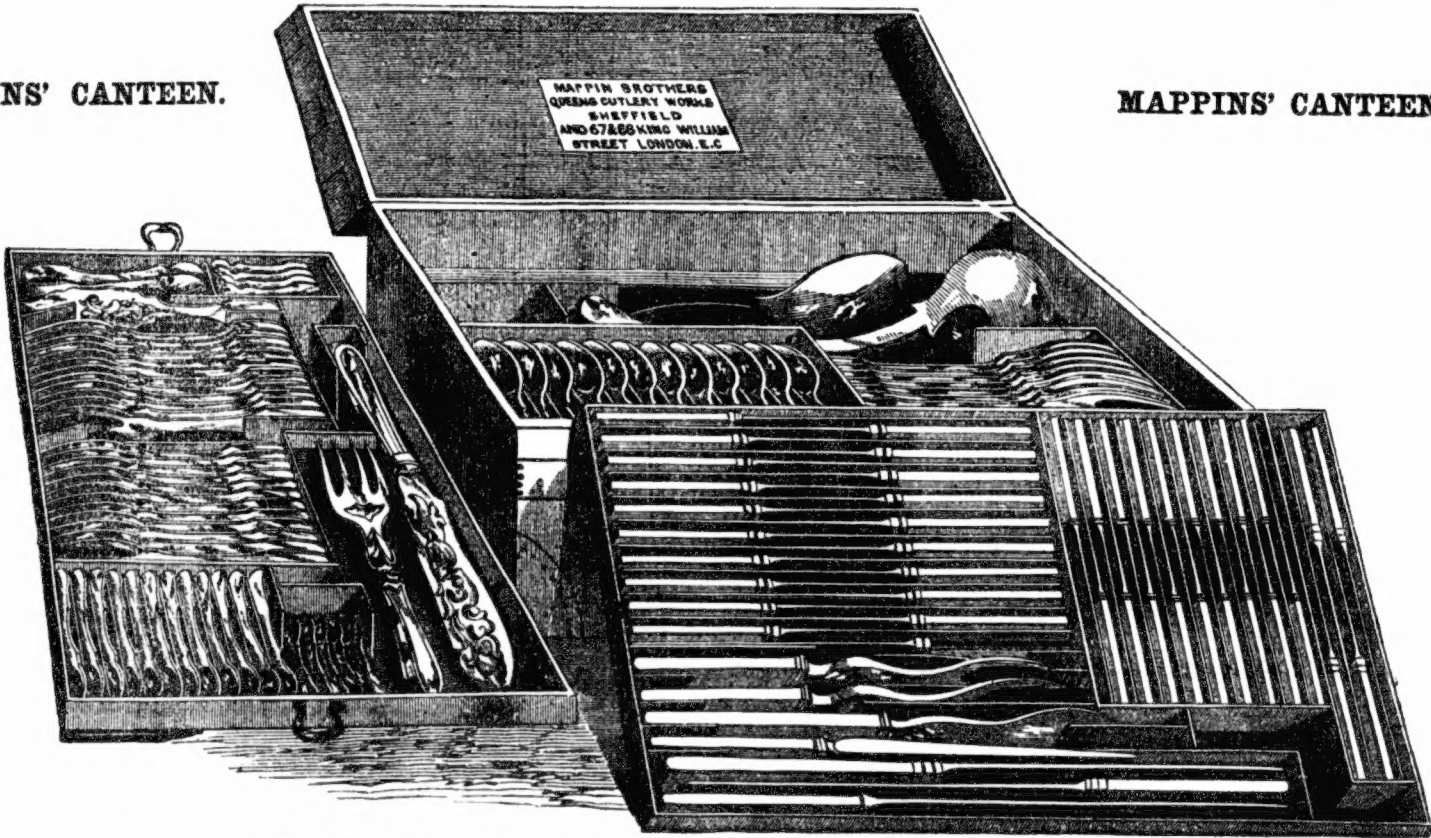
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